THE 'GENTLEMEN OF JURY' AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END CINEMA THE COOLEST AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO 240 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

Prof. JAMES'

Electro Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandlay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe India, Africa, America and Australia ar purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at.

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	San Francisco
Hankow	Fongtien	Shanghai
Harbin	(Mukden)	Sydney
Hongkong	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Kobe	New York	Tiehling
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tientsin
	Pekin	Tokyo
Liaoyang	Singapore	Tsingtau
		Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 1,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankau	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama etc.,
Kobe	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 389.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annuam on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,00

HEAD OFFICE:
38 Bishopgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok, Batavia, Saigon, Cebu, Puket, Soerabaya, Haiphong, Hoile, Medan.

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON, BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized 50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued 31,50,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed 31,50,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up 16,83,139 15 5
Reserve Funds 11,37,432 8 0

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBR, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received fixed for one year or shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

CORONATION DURBAR RESTAURANT

21, Church Gate Street, Fort.

Falooda and Moglai Dishes our Speciality.

THE EVER POPULAR.

EMPRESS HOTEL

NASIK ROAD,

DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES.

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA

WE MANUFACTURE

FINE WHITE THYMOL B. P.

Quotation on Request.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,

Bombay No. 4.

FOR
ANY THING FASHIONABLE

in Chinese Japanese, French and Eng Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroi Work, etc.

A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOM will more than pay your trouble will get you a chance to select yo equirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.

AHMED E. ESAALI.

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRAND DISPLAY
OF
JAPANESE ARTS & CURIOS
WHERE?
NEXT TO THE NATIONAL BANK BUILDINGS
Opposite Currency Office,
WAIT FOR THE OPENING DAY.

HIGH GRADE KEROSINE OILS.

We have in stock for ready delivery the following brands of high grade kerosine oils in cases, packed in America, of The Texas Company, incorporated in Texas, U. S. A.

Brands.	Rates.
Southern Star 150° (Fire Test) ..	Rs. 7-9-0 per case.
Unicorn brand 125° („ „) ..	„ 7-2-0 „ „

The above oils give clear mellow light, restful and pleasing. They give off no odors or smoke and burn steadily to the last drop

Buyers will be given delivery free of charge.

EMPTY TINS AND BOXES.

We hold large stock of second hand empty kerosine oil tins and boxes suitable for the filling of vegetable oils, etc., and sell the same at moderate rates. Also we make contracts with oil mills and other buyers to supply any quantity for long periods at fixed moderate rates.

Intending buyers shonld communicate with

AHMED HUSEIN & COMPANY

Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

THE UNIQUE HINDU LODGE

(UNDER NEW AND EXCELLENT MANAGEMENT.)

Best arrangements for high class ladies and gentlemen.
Well equipped and ventilated rooms with electric fans and lights.
Arrangements for cold and hot water baths in every room.
Substantial Gujrati food under personal supervision.
Furnished with telephone, lift, reading room, etc.

OPP. CRAWFORD MARKET
AT THE

NRISINHA HINDU LODGE

TRIAL SOLICITED.

Only five minutes' drive from Marine Lines and Bori Bunder

TELE. 2710. TEL. "LODGE"

Messrs. P. HORMUSJI & COMPANY.

No. 123, Crawford Market,
Central Compound.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST.

Daily bazar suppliers of dry and fresh fruits, vegetables, ice, fish and oilmanstores to Navies, Clubs, Hotels and private Families, Commission Agents, Purveyors and General Merchants.

All orders local or up-country carefully executed and promptly despatched under the special supervision of the proprietors.

Prices exceptionally cheap, genuineness of every article guaranteed.

A TRIAL ORDER EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

CASH ONLY WITH ORDER OR L. P.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Captal over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 9 a.m. for insertion in the next day's issue.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 1 per insertion prepaid. Every additional 6 lines, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line over Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 8 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Rs. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle," Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum.
Up-country	35	6 per annum.

HOTELS & HEALTH RESORTS

DEOLALI'S PREMIER HOTEL.—Grand Hotel well-known for Best cusine, cleanliness and home comforts and separate Blocks. Moderate charges. Apply H. F. SETNA, Proprietor 1000

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

MOTORISTS' NEEDS SATISFIED—Tyres, Petrol, Grease, Chamois Leather, Waste, etc. EMPIRE [illegible] Bombay.

[illegible] Shorthand and Typewriting Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 281, Hornby Rd. Fort, Bombay.

PLEASE order Rainy season and Cold weather vegetable and flower seeds and plants, etc., etc., from THE OUDH SEED STORES, LUCKNOW. Catalogue, Post free 9614

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows street, Fort.

SCIENCE v/s. OPERATION.—Piles radically cured Both external and internal of any standing. Price Rs. 4 per phial. Leucoderma or White Leprosy Guaranteed cure. Price Rs. 4. Cure for the Deaf. The deaf can hear after using the medicine internally Rs. 5 per bottle. A. WHITE & Co., 50, Tollygunge, CALCUTTA. 98

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—One SCIENCE GRADUATE able to teach mathematics in Matriculation Class, two Honours graduates in English with second language Sanskrit and one UNDERGRADUATE knowing Hindi. Pay according to qualifications. Apply immediately, Secretary, Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, Bombay(4). 154.

WANTED—M. A. as HEAD MASTER for Mangrol High School, wide teaching and controlling experience essential. Pay 125-175 p.m., also other experienced graduate assistant masters pay ranging from 60 to 100 p. m. Only candidates with previous experience need apply with full particulars and testimonials to CHIEF KARBHARI, MANGROL, (Kathiawar). 111

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A competent ACCOUNTANT, to keep cash and accounts of a Joint Stock Company. A man with knowledge of Gujarati preferred. Security required. Previous experience of keeping Joint Stock Company's accounts necessary. Apply with testimonials and salary expected to HUSEINBHOY AHMEDBHOY, 65, Medows Street, Bombay. 119

WANTED for FIELD SERVICE MESOPOTAMIA—AGENTS, for duty with the Supply and Transport Corps. (2) Pay Rs. 50 per month, 50 per cent. Botta, from date of proceeding on Field Service, also 12½ per cent. Mesopotamia allowance whilst in the Field. (3) Security Deposit Rs. 500 essential in cash or Government Promissory Loan Notes, etc., not personal. (4) Applications should be submitted immediately to the ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of SUPPLIES and TRANSPORT, Poona Division. Applicants in Bombay should apply to the OFFICER-IN-CHARGE, Supplies, Bombay Brigade (Bombay Castle behind Town Hall), Personal interview preferable. 105

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Competent SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply WATSON'S HOTEL No. 104, personally, before 9 a.m. 137

WANTED—OVERSEERS, SURVEYORS and SUPERVISORS on Rs. 100, 60 and 135 plus H. A. for one year in India for P. W. D. Correspond with The NEW ENGAGEMENT BUREAU, Delhi, enclosing 1 anna stamp. 99

SITUATION WANTED.

AN EXPERT TYPIST and CORRESPONDENT desires work two hours before or after office hours. Please write to Box No. 268, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 151.

EXPERIENCED TYPIST WANTS work 2-3 hours daily, between 10 a.m to 6 p.m. Apply to Box. No. 261, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 97.

WANTED—SERVICE by a qualified and hardworking electrician with good knowledge of mechanic line and oil engines. Is willing to work in Bombay or any part of India in charge of Power House or as a workshop manager, also capable of doing new electric schemes. Best testimonials. Apply Box No. 263, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 124

WANTED

LOANS on valuable securities procured, Legal and Court's Documents on reasonable terms prepared, and legal advice given at the "CREDIT AGENCY," 2nd, Floor, Shetti's Chawl, Lamington Road. 166

WANTED—AGENTS by The Eastern Industrial Works for Phenyle. Sealing Wax, Black, Japan, etc. Write G. V. MEHTA & Co., Shanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9559

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A LOAN of Rs. 1,500, hard cash, will repay in easy monthly instalments and pass a bond for Rs. 2,500 towards interest and capital. Apply to Box No. 240, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 24

WANTED.—2,500 ft. of second hand cast iron spigot and socket pipe, [illegible] in good condition and mention [illegible] required to A. S. K. [illegible] Resident State Gardens, 48

FOR SALE

VALUABLE PLOT OF LAND, near Gol Pitha, FOR SALE or HIRE. Apply PATUCK, 62, Lamington Rd., Bombay. 75

FOR SALE—BRASS EYELETS Nos. 24, 26 and 28. Apply for particulars to H. DEVIS & CO., Post Box No. 29, Cawnpore. 9993

B. S. A. PUCCA PATH RACERS, the machine which has been the top notch in cycle racing world. Rs. 206. Only a few received. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. C

WOLSELEY CAR FOR SALE.—Latest Model in excellent condition and running order. Complete equipment, clock, speedometer, shock absorbers, etc., and two spare wheels for touring. Price Rs. 12,250. May be seen and tried in POONA. 12, Parbati Villas." 142.

FOR SALE—Smart U. H. L. GOLD ART STEEL COMBINATION ROLL TOP Brief and Foolscap size TYPEWRITER TABLES and CABINETS by Toledo Metal Furniture Co., of America, at MEHTA AUCTIONEER'S ROOMS, 53, Medows Street, Fort. 977

FOR SALE—Chaff Cutter, Hoisting crab, Flour grinder, Mortar Mills, oil Engines, Steam Engine, Centrifugal, Contractors, Rotary, Semi-Rotary Pumps, Galvanized Pipes, Flanges, Bends, Sockets and rails, &c. Particulars on application. GANGARAM KANAYALAL CONTRACTORS, Chalisgaon. 71

FOR SALE—WATER HEATER 6' by 3½' English shaftings 22' by 6½" Averys and Williams scales. Rope pulleys of 2 to 6 grooved 24" by 7" to 48" by 13½" John Greenhalughs Willows. Gunmetaled Valve Boxes, for Bailing press, Distributing Relieving, Starting, etc., for Engine pumps delivery suction, etc., slightly used. Apply MEGHJI VALABHDASS, 222, Musjid Bunder Road 153

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Flats 263-265, on Moreland Road, with latest sanitary principles in new building. Rent from Rs. 45 upward. Apply WITHIN. 152

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED A FINANCIER.

BY an educated young energetic Parsi gentleman doing business in import and export with Europe and America, and undertaking Railway and Government constructions Capital required Rs. 1 to 2 lakhs to work exclusive Agencies, as well contracts. Best references and ample cash security furnished. Business safe.
For particulars apply Box No. 264 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 128

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

RE: GOA LOTTERY OF SANTA CASA DA MISERICORDIA DE GOA.

OUR clients, Messrs. AMRATLAL LAKHMIDAS, of Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar, Bombay, have been authorised by the Santa Casa da Misericordia de Goa, to sell their Lottery tickets as their Sole Agents in British India from the 1st day of November, 1917, and our clients are authorised to make this announcement to the public.

Dated this 5th day of October, 1917.

MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for Messrs. Amratlal Lakhmidas.
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NOTICE.

UNDER the provisions of sub-section 7 of section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, notice is hereby given that the list of persons appearing to be entitled to be enrolled in the Municipal Election Roll as voters of wards. Justices and Fellows respectively has been published as required by sub-section 6 of the aforesaid section and is available for public inspection in every Municipal Office. Copies of it may be obtained at the Chief Municipal Office, Cruickshank Road, Fort, on payment of a fee of rupee one per copy between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Any person, whose name has been omitted and who claims to have his name inserted in the said list or who (his own name having been entered in the list) objects to any other person as not being entitled to have his name retained therein, or who has to choose the ward for which he elects to vote out of two or more wards in the list in which his name appears, or who has to apply that his name be entered in the list as the representative of an undivided family, association or body of individuals should send in his claim, objection or application, as the case may be, to the Commissioner on or before the 1st day of November, 1917, in accordance with the provisions of sub-sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 respectively of the aforesaid section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

P. W. MONIE,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 6th October, 1917. 158

DHAR STATE WAR FETE LOTTERY.

NOTICE.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

AS DHAR STATE WAR FETE LOTTERY has been POSTPONED to the middle of November, the Drawing will take place on the 30th November, 1917, and subsequent days. All Counterfoils of tickets with the sale proceeds should reach the Honorary Treasurer at [illegible] on the 15th of November, 1917, as fixed by Mr. P. N. Banerji, the Dewan, Dhar State, in his notice dated the 17th September, 1917. And the public should know that Messrs. A. F. Martin and Co., Girgaon Road, Bombay No. 2, are appointed Sole Agents to sell the tickets for Bombay, Hyderabad (Deccan), Madras, Rangoon, Sind, Baluchistan, Quetta, Lahore, Lucknow and Allahabad. If the public intend to buy tickets, they should not lose the opportunity to take the advantage of this Lottery and should buy from Messrs. A. F. MARTIN & Co. or SUB-AGENTS, as the Drawing is coming near.

MOTILAL D. MEHTA,
The Honorary Chief Agent,
The Dhar State War Fete Lottery.
72

NOTICE.

WANTED—Applicants for the formation of a reserve of temporary clerks, to be trained for FIELD SERVICE.

One Clerk on Rs. 60 P. M.
Five Clerks on Rs. 50 P. M. each.
Five Clerks on 40 P. M. each.
Four Clerks on Rs. 30 P. M. each.

2. The SELECTED CANDIDATES, on having been passed medically fit for Field Service and on signing the prescribed form of Agreement, will be engaged at the rates of pay specified as abovementioned, according to qualification, and will be posted to the Embarkation Supply Depot for training. As each clerk is considered sufficiently trained, sanction will be obtained to raise his pay, according to his merit.

3. When eventually ordered for Field Service, the clerks will be entitled to the following concessions:—

(a) Free Field Service Clothing.
(b) 50 per cent. batta on their pay and free rations, from the date of embarkation.

4. Candidates should apply personally to the Undersigned with applications in their own hand-writing and original testimonials in their possession.

(Sd.) O. G. EDWARDS, Capt.,
for Lieut.-Col.,
Assist. Director of S. & T. (Embarkation),
No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Docks.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointments of postmen in the Bombay General Post Office and its Town Sub-Offices.

The pay of the postmen's grade is as follows:—

1st Rs. 25 plus Rs. 3 grain compensation.
2nd Rs. 20 plus Rs. 3 grain compensation.
3rd Rs. 18 plus Rs. 3 grain compensation.
4th Rs. 16 plus Rs. 1-8-0 grain compensation.

Applicants should be able to read addresses in (1) English, Gujarathi and Marathi or (2) English and Urdu.

The grade on which applicants will be employed will depend on their qualifications.

Apply in person to the undersigned.

G. W. LOVE,
Presidency Postmaster, Bombay.
Bombay, General Post Office,
Dated 1st October, 1917.

PUBLIC NOTICES:

CIRCULAR.

MESSRS. VARJIVANDAS CHOONILAL and Co. 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay, shall be glad to receive enquiries in millstores, chemicals and other foreign goods, as they are in a position to offer their customers exceptional advantages in regard to prices, terms, etc. having secured many valuable connections both in India Japan and Continent. 40.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S. S. "BANYEI MARU" having arrived, the Consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Appointed Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. UCHIYAMA, Agent,
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
Bombay, 6th October, 1917.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of SECRETARY and CHIEF ACCOUNTANT to the BOMBAY CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST on a salary of Rs. 500 rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 800 per mensem.

Applications must be accompanied by recommendations from applicant's present and recent employers and must reach the CHAIRMAN, BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST before 1st NOVEMBER, 1917

The selected candidate will have to take up his appointment on 22nd JANUARY, 1918. 9624.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co., Mineral Water Manufacturers desire to inform the public that their Head Office will be REMOVED on and from 1st October, 1917, from No. 26, Hummum Street, Fort, to their new and extensive factory premises at No. 18, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

All communications, letters and orders should be addressed to No. 18, Clare Road, Byculla.

Telephone messages and orders will be immediately attended to

Telephone No. 1033.

Clare Road, Byculla,
24th September, 1917. 9960

NOTICE.

[illegible] AND ALL [illegible]

WE HEREBY NOTIFY THE PUBLIC that we are appointed SOLE AGENTS for Cinema Film productions controlled by the Inter Ocean Film Corporation of New York, U. S. A. as also The Warren Film Co., Inc., and The Winston Films Inc., Corporations controlling sole and exclusive rights for all motion pictures manufactured by the World Film Corporation of New York, and we are vested with all such sole and exclusive rights pertaining to same for the whole of British India (including Native States) Burmah and Ceylon, and negotiations for all bookings may be made to us at our undernoted address.

Such films are well known to the trade and command reputation as "World Pictures" "Brady Made" and the public are hereby warned against importing, buying, selling, or offering for sale, contracting for, hiring or letting out, or offering to let out exhibiting offer or cause to be exhibited same except through us, and proceedings will be instituted against any party or parties, infringing our said exclusive rights, to defend our interest.

BHIMJI JAYRAJ & CO.
251, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 394. 129

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England).

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT, at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Standard Time) on WEDNESDAY, 10th October, 1917, for the supply of the articles noted below, during the twelve months commencing from 1st January, 1918.

B. Miscellaneous Country Stores.
D. Stationery and Paper.

2. Separate Tender Forms of each of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of stores required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form. No refund will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of stores, etc., tendered for with a maximum of Rs. 1,000, should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes on which no interest will be allowed (if currency notes are for Rs. 100 or upwards they must be of the Bombay Circle) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order." Interest on Government Promissory Notes lodged with the Company as Tender Deposits will not be realised by the Company unless such interest is payable at Bombay.

5. All stores must be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 13th September, 1917. 9622

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

DR. DE SA'S HOSPITAL for Women has been REMOVED from the 1st instant, from Mahamadi Mahal, Kalbadevi Road to PLEADER D'SOUZA'S BUNGALOW next to Portuguese Church, GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS, where all in and out patients will be admitted and attended at usual hours as before. All communications, letters etc. should be addressed to the abovementioned address.

Telephone No. 2976.

Girgaum Tram Terminus, 4th October, 1917.

Miss C. MASCARENHAS,
House Surgeon,
167 Dr. De Sa's Hospital for Women.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ENEMY TRADING ACT 1916,

Re: The firm of POLACEK and COLLEY formerly carrying on business of and at the Carlton Hotel, situated at Outram Road, within the Fort of Bombay.

RE: THE CARLTON HOTEL.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the above concerns are in liquidation under the Enemy Trading Act, 1916, and that the said Hotel has been sold with the good will with effect from 1st February, 1917. The liabilities of the said Hotel and of the said firm of Polacek and Colley as at 31st January, 1917, will be paid by Mr. P. S. Mellor, Liquidator of Hostile Firms, Bombay, Canada Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay. Creditors of the above concerns are therefore hereby required on or before the 8th day of November, 1917, to send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to the said Liquidator and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are in person, or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said claims on such dates and at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof such claims will be excluded from the liquidation. Claims which may have already been submitted to the undersigned either as Liquidator, or Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns, or Custodian of Enemy Property or to Mr. Ardeshir Manekji Sethna on the undersigned's behalf will not be considered in the liquidation unless they are submitted again in accordance with this notice.

2. The liquidation extends only to the liabilities of the said firm of Polacek and Colley and the said Carlton Hotel as at 31st January 1917 and is not concerned in any way with the personal debts or liabilities of any or all of its late proprietors or members, viz., Mr. Camillo Karl Polacek, Mrs. Charlotte Polacek and Mr. Leo St. John Colley. Claims against the last named three persons, except in so far as such claims relate directly to the business of the Carlton Hotel and the said firm of Polacek and Colley, will not be received by the said Liquidator.

3. The attention of all persons or firms having claims against the above named Carlton Hotel as such and the firm of Polacek and Colley as at 31st January 1917 is invited to clauses 14 to 23 and 25 and 26 of the Enemy Trading (Winding up) order, 1916, which was published under Notification No. 6209-W-II, dated the 22nd July 1916, of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, at pages 898 to 1000 of Part I of the Gazette of India of the same date and republished under Bombay Government Notification No. 7357, dated 26th July 1916 at pages 1644 et seq. of the Bombay Government Gazette, Part 1 of 3rd August, 1916.

P. S. MELLOR,
Liquidator of Hostile Firms, Bombay.
Canada Building,
Home Street, Fort, Bombay.
6th October, 1917. 162

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MARY ALICE RHENIUS, widow of the late AUBREY LLEWELYN HAYTER RHENIUS and HELENA MATILDA CLARK, wife of GEORGE CLARK have contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said properties by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

FIRSTLY.—ALL that piece or parcel of land situate on the North side of Victoria Road (formerly known as the Mount Road) in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement nine thousand and thirty-one square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the property in the tenure or occupation of Sir Rattan Jamsetji Tata bearing New Survey No. 3651 and partly by other property in the tenure or occupation of the vendors bearing New Survey No. 2,3649, on or towards the East by the Victoria Third Cross Lane, on or towards the South by the Victoria Road aforesaid and on or towards the West by the property in the tenure or occupation of the said Sir Rattan Jamsetji Tata bearing New Survey No. 3651 together with the buildings now standing on the said piece of land and which said premises are commonly known as "Airy Cottage" and are assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's New Survey No. 1B/3649.

SECONDLY.—ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement two thousand and eighty one decimal twenty-two square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being at Victoria Third Cross Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bounded on the East by the said Victoria Third Cross Lane, on the South by the property described in the first part of the Schedule and on the West by the property belonging to the said Sir Rattan Jamsetji Tata and on the North by property in the tenure or occupation of the Representatives of the late Sir Jacob Sassoon and which said land bears New Survey No. 2,3649 TOGETHER with the buildings now standing on the said piece of land AND ALL which said premises described in the First and Second parts of the said Schedule are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward Nos. 7689, 7690, 7691 and Street Nos. 1, 2 and 4 Victoria Road.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1917.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
157.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GANESH GOVIND NAVRE has contracted to sell to our clients Messrs. DEVIDAS MADHAVJI and RAMDAS RANCHHODDAS, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our offices at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate lying and being on the Sandhurst Road, Cross Lane, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 451 square yards or thereabouts and known as Plot No. 34 on the Sandhurst Road (West) Estate of the Improvement Trust and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7392 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1786 (7) and Street No. 52F and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Common Service passage and beyond that by the property of Syed Abdul Cader El Edroos and Fatmabibi his wife, on or towards the West by Sandhurst Road Cross Lane, on or towards the north by plot No. 37, belonging to Mr. Dhirajlal Vandravandas and on or towards the south by plot No. 36 belonging to Chhotalal Lallubhai and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendors tenants.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1917.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN.
160 Purchasers Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that our client has contracted to purchase from Mr. PESTONJI DADABHOY BHUNDARI, the belowmentioned property.

All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, lien, lease, inheritance, trust, gift, sale, easement, or otherwise howsoever are required to make known the same in writing to the undersigned at their office at 5, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be deemed to be waived, and the persons setting up such claims will be precluded therefrom and the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims or claim.

THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All those two pieces or parcels of Fazendari land or ground now forming one plot situate lying and being at Third Agiary Lane, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 139 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1382 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 737 and 738 and Street Nos. 27, 29, 31 and which premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the house of Fadaali Abdul Rasool, on or towards the South by a partition wall and beyond that by the house of Himchand, on or towards the East partly by a sweeper's gully and partly by the house of Motichand Katrak and on or towards the West by the Third Agiary Lane.

Dated this 5th day of October, 1917.

JAMSEDJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS,
136 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VAZIR HAJI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate at Lamington Road being Plot No. 126 of the West Agripada Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 480 square yards or thereabouts being portion of land assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3765, together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality together with the adjoining land under E Ward No. 4430 (1) and Street Nos. 110-116 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards North-West by a private passage, on or towards South West by Jetha Street on or towards South-East by land reserved for widening Lamington Road and on or towards North-East by Plot No. 127 of the said Estate leased to the said Vazir Haji.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1917.

SHAMRAO MINOCHER & HIRALAL.
163 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CHHOTALAL LALLUBHAI has contracted to sell to our clients Messrs. DEVIDAS MADHAVJI and RAMDAS RANCHHODDAS, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the Sandhurst Road Cross Lane, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 497 square yards or thereabouts and known as Plot No. 36 on the Sandhurst Road (West) Estate of the Improvement Trust and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7392 & in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1786(8) and Street No. 52G and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Common Service passage and beyond that by the property of Syed Abdul Cadar El Edroos and Fatmabibi his wife, on or towards the West by Sandhurst Road Cross Lane, on or towards the North by the Plot No. 34 belonging to Ganesh Govind Navre and on or towards the South by Plot No. 38 belonging to Kesharlal Kandas and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendor's tenants.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1917.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN.
159 Purchaser's Attorneys.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMED HASSAN bin SHAIKH AHMED MAKBA, MAHOMED AKBAR bin Shaikh Ahmed Makba, and Fatmabibi, wife of Mahomedalli Toongaykar and daughter of Shaikh Ahmed Makba in their own right and also as heirs of Mahomed Sayeed Makoa, Ayshabibi, widow of the said Mahomed Sayeed Makba, Maimoonabibi wife of Shaikh Ahmed Khatkhate, Sharifabibi, wife of Abdus Salam Makba, (the two last named being the daughters of the said Mahomed Sayeed Makba), Mariambibi, widow of Mahomed Habib Makba, Mahomed Hafiz bin Mahomed Habib Makba, and Kulsumbibi, wife of Abdul Aziz Toongaykar, and Aminabibi, wife of Abdul Hamid Makba both daughters of the said Mahomed Habib Makba, the last three being minors by their mother and natural guardian the said Mariambibi) all of Bombay Kokani Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate at Parel in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Twenty-five thousand four hundred and three square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by a private Road, leading to Lall Bagh, belonging to the late Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, on the South partly by property of the trustees of the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement whereon stand the Dinshaw Petit Mills belonging to the Manockji Petit Manufacturing Company Limited, and partly by a tank also the property of the said Trustees, on the East partly by the said Private Road and partly by property formerly of the said Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit and now of the Trustees of the Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit Charities and occupied by the J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage, and on the West partly by Parsi Road and partly by the said tank a portion of which said premises admeasuring 915 square yards is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old No. 91, New No. 16581, Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 2514 and the remaining portion bears no Collector's number but is Inam Land together with the messuages, chawls, and buildings standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 1008 (1) and 1010 (1-2) and Street No. 1, Ward No. 1008 (2) and Street No. 1A, Ward No. 1008 (2) A and Street No. 1 B.B., Ward Nos. 1008 (3) and 1010 (1-2), and Street No. 1B and 3 and 3A, Ward No. 1009 (2) and Street No. 2A, Ward No. 1009 (2)A and Street No. 2 A A, Ward No. 1009 (3) and Street No. 2B, Ward No. 1010 (1) and Street No. 3, Ward No. 1010 (2) and Street No. 3A, Ward No. 1010 (3) and Stree No. 3 B, Ward No. 1010 (4) and Street No. 3 C, Ward No. 1012 (2) and Street No. 5A, Ward No. 1013 (1) and Street No. 6, Ward No. 1013 (2) and Street No. 6A, Ward No. 1013 (3) and Street No. 6 B, Ward Nos. 1014-15 and Street Nos. 7-8, Ward Nos. 1016-17 and Street Nos. 9-10, Ward No. 1018 (1 to 3) and Street Nos. 11 at 13, and Ward Nos. 1019 at 1022 and Street Nos. 131 at 137 and all which chawls are occupied by the tenants of the vendors ALSO TOGETHER with the messuages chawls and buildings standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1009 (1) A and Street No. 1 A A, Ward No. 1009 (1) and Street No. 2, Ward No. 1009 (1) A and Street No. 2 3A, Ward No. 1009 (3) A and Street No. 2 B B, Ward No. 1011 and Street No. 4 and Ward No. 1012 (3) and Street No. 5 which chawls are occupied by the tenants of the different Sub-Lessees BUT AS TO the last mentioned messuages and chawls and the respective pieces of land covered thereby subject to the several sub-leases concerning the same respectively.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1917.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,

161 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase from RAJARAM BAPUJI and NARAN COORJI, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance gift lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the receipt hereof, otherwise, the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate lying at Northbrook Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 347 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old No. 2063, New No. 9184, Old Survey No. 341, New Survey No. 5022 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7722-23 and Street No. 147 153, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Northbrook Street, on or towards the North by a passage and beyond that by the property of Rajsey Raja, on or towards the South by a passage and beyond that by the property of Rajsey Raja.

Dated this 3rd day of October, 1917.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL.

Purchaser's Attorneys.

135

Earn Rs. 3 and 30 a day with our Nittol of Rs. 215 and Banian Machine of Rs. 1,500 Order a machine to-day and earn from to-morrow.

Highly spoken of by the late Viceroy of India and the Governor of Bengal.

THE

Adarsha Knitting Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

303, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Calcutta Office:—30 WELLINGTON STREET,

CALCUTTA.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF SELLING MANURE FROM THE MUNICIPAL PITS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 10 a.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Tardeo Flats Chowki:—

The right of selling manure from the Municipal Pits at the Clerk Road Reservoir, Tardeo Flats, commencing from 1st November 1917, for one year or three years.

For details and conditions of sale of the above right apply at the Municipal Commissioner's office Fort, or to the Deputy Health Officer G. Ward, in his office at Nagam Cross Road, Dadur, or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF EXCELLENT BUILDING PLOTS AT SANDHURST ROAD.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th October, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on Plot No. 83, Sandhurst Road, the right of occupancy of the following plots for a term of 999 years.

LOT No. 1.—A very valuable plot of building land, being Plot No. 83, Sandhurst Road, (West) having frontages to 4 roads, and containing about 431 square yards.

LOT No. 2:—An excellent building site known as Plot No. 25, Sandhurst Road (East), having 94 feet 6 inches frontage to Sandhurst Road and 54 feet 6 inches to Balu Street and containing about 637 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the sites, application may be made to the Board's Land Manager or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, AT COLABA CAUSEWAY.

Under instructions from Mr. Hormasji N. Vakil, the Sole Surviving Executor and Trustee of the last Will and Testament of the late Mahomed Haji Saboo and with the approval of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General of Bombay in order to wind up the Estate and utilise the surplus in charity, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned immovable properties by Public Auction on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th October, 1917 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.):—

1st:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the Apollo Reclamation Estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 465 1-9 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the premises formerly belonging to Haji Adam Haji Abba and now belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo, on or towards the South by the Ormiston Road, on or towards the East by the Sorab Building, belonging to Sorabji R. Contractor, and on or towards the West by Colaba Causeway, which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3560, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A, Ward No. 558 and Street No. 1, and are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay.

2nd:—All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the Apollo Reclamation Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 506 3-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North and South by the premises formerly belonging to Haji Adam Haji Abba and now belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo, on or towards the East partly by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and partly by the Sorab Building, belonging to Sorabji R. Contractor, and on or towards the West by Colaba Causeway which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A, Ward No. 559, and Street No. 2 and are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay.

3rd:—All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Apollo Reclamation Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 475 2-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the Mandlik Road, on or towards the South by premises formerly belonging to Haji Adam Haji Abba and now belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo, on or towards the East by the vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and on or towards the West by Colaba Causeway which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560, and are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A, Ward No. 560, Street No. 3, and are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay.

N.B.—The above properties realise a large amount of rent per month.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications should be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the said Executor and Trustee, or Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Advocate-General of Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW WITH OUT-HOUSES, GARDEN, ETC. AT DEOLALI.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Bomanjee Edaljee Cassinath, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 17th October, 1917 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon situate at Moze Ballat Gawpan near Deolali in the sub-district and district of Nasik fronting the public road leading from Bombay to Agra containing by admeasurement (10893) ten thousand eight hundred and ninety-three square yards or thereabouts and situate within the Registration Sub-District of Nasik being a portion of a large piece of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 41 and 43 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the West by the land of Khurshedji Nusserwanji Wadia on or towards the South by the land of Bai Meherbai Vatchaghandy on or towards the East by the land of Bai Awabai Petit and on or towards the West by the public road leading from Bombay to Agra and which premises were formerly in the occupations of the said Bomanji Edulji Cassinath and are now in the occupation of the Executors of the will of the said Bomanji Edulji Cassinath.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., solicitors or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BUILDING MATERIALS AND MACHINERY OF THE OLD IMPERIAL CINEMA BUILDING.

The Building materials will be sold subject to its materials being removed away entirely

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(*Contd*)

within three days from the day of sale.—Sale on FRIDAY, the 12th October at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on FRIDAY the 12th instant sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Charni Road, opposite the old America India Cinema, All the building materials and machinery of the old Imperial Cinematograph such as one German made Dynamo 120 volts and 191 amperes and one complete set of motor generator 460 volts with Dynamo 60 volts 60 amp. switch board and motors 1 H.P. 110 volts Electric fans; table and ceiling fans and all electrical assessories cushion and plain chairs, piano, organ, operating machine, lamps, sheds, cupboards iron tanks corrugated iron sheets, cast iron railings, teakwood planks, etc. etc.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance should be paid the next day and goods should be cleared away within three days.

AUCTION SALE OF BRASS, IRON AND HARDWARE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Seshmal Hazarimal and Co., the mortgagees in possession Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 15th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at No. 12, Lohar Chawl, Diamond Building, in the shop of Abdul Hoosein Kadersboy Dhanaruwalla all the stock-in-trade of the said mortgagor, consisting of Brass, iron and hardware.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On Sunday, the 21st October, 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepian road Malabar Hill very valuable and handsome teak and black wood house hold furniture, rich glass ware, best crockery and plated ware, large dining table, arm and armless chairs, large mirror back side boards, and dumb waiters, rich carpets table, ornaments, black wood carved furniture, old china ware, rich oil painting and water colours, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, latest design cabinets, fancy table ornaments, teapoys, one sweet tone piano, writing tables, glass door, book cases, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, mirror door, almirahs, cloth and gown presses dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, revolving book stands, Singapore cane furniture, bent wood chairs, one iron safe on stand English ice box with refrigerator copper and aluminium utensils, one large iron stove, valuable garden pots and tubs, motor, horses and carriages, etc., etc.

The property of Lt.-Col. McPherson, I.M.S. and others.

N.B.—Garden will be sold at 9 a.m., (S.T.) Horses, Carriages, and Motor at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.)

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 2 days before the sale.

BENNETT &Co.,

Bombay, 8th October, 1917.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P Railway.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort Bombay. Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LOVE LANE, MAZAGON.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for Mr. Rustamji Jehangir Vakil, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Martgagor Aga Gulam Hossein Lari and all persons interested in the equity of redemption of the undermentioned property, Messrs MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises on MONDAY the 15th day of October, 1917, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved to and vested in the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 20th day of January 1916 and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part:—

All that piece of Government land bearing New Survey No. 9/3686 situate lying and being at Love Lane, Mazagoan in the Registration sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 1056 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property bearing New Survey No. 11/3686 in the occupation of Dharamsey Meghji and another, on or towards the North by the properties bearing New Survey Nos. 7/3686 and 8/3686 in the occupation respectively of Dr. D. S. Shroff and Rahimbhoy Noormahomed, on or towards the West by the property in the occupation of Nasserwanji Merwanji Panday and others, on or towards the South by the property bearing New Survey No. 10/3686 in the occupation of Bai Mithibai M. Jeejeebhoy and upon which said piece of Government land are erected certain buildings which are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 6196 and Street No. 7.

For further particulars, Conditions of sale and Inspection of title deeds apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at No. 95 Ash Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 12th OCTOBER AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.). A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR EQUIPPING OFFICES WITH UP-TO-DATE EVER LASTING STEEL FURNITURE, ALSO FOR SECURING A LOT OF USEFUL OFFICE STATIONERY ETC. ETC.

Auction sale of very rich steel office and Household Furniture, Office Tables with fire proof Compartments, Library Racks each Accomodating 1500 to 2000 Volumes, up to-date filing cabinets and devices, book keepers' desks, a large lot of office useful Stationery fire proof omnibuses, fibre baskets etc.

On FRIDAY, the 12th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed by the mortgagees in possession, viz. Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd., to sell by Public Auction at No. 25, Medows Street, just opposite Military Square Lane, the very valuable best special Cold Rolled Steel office and Household furniture such as Linolium and Steel top dining tables of varieties, very useful kitchen tables, also accommodating kitchen cabinets, Steel lockers, Office steel cupboards, Book racks, racks for storing heavy materials, rich office tables, up-to-date filling cabinets and devices, Parcel Sealers, Book Shelves, Office tables with fire proof compartments, Yost Typewriter, Fire proof Omnibuses useful to Banks and large Offices, Book Keepers' desks, Fibre baskets useful for Mills and stores, Library, racks each accommodating 1,500 to 2,000 Volumes, Sanitary Towels, Towel holders, Tissue paper holders, letter trays, School furniture such as black boards, desks etc., etc.

A lot of Steel and Fibre castors also.

AT 5 P. M. (S. T.).

A large lot of useful stationery, such as files of varieties cards, folders, guides etc., etc.

The Property of the Steel Equipment Co.

Satalogues will be published and the property will be on view from to-morrow.

P. S.—Steel Furniture compared to wooden furniture has always been invariably found to be more economical also not the least affected by changes of climate or weather besides being vermin proof.

MEHTA. & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th October. 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

39, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT UMARKHADI.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 1346 of 1915.

Narayan Narsooji Vazarkar and others .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Kondabai widow and others .....Defendants

Pursuant to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 31st day of July, 1917, the undermentioned immoveable property situate at Umarkhadi Road without the Fort of Bombay, will be sold by Public Auction by order of Mr. Narayan Narsooji Vazarkar the Receiver appointed in the above suit on the premises by Messrs J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of October, 1917, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.)

All the estate right title and interest of the Plaintiff, and Defendants abovenamed in suit No. 1346 of 1915 in all that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Umarkhadi admeasuring 541 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3532 Street Nos. 79-87 standing in the name of Narsooji Panduji Vazarkar and bounded on the North by Umarkhadi Road on the South by a passage, on the East by the property of Joaquim De Souza and on the West by a passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Manchershaw and Narmadashankar, Attorneys for the Receiver at No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 11th day of October, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at the Army Clothing Factory, opposite the old Colaba Railway station, in the compound of Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba, a lot of unserviceable clothing gunnies iron hoops, waste paper, cases, tin lining etc., etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SECOND KOOMBHARWADA STREET.

On Friday, the 12th day of October, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagees Messrs. Dhoolaji Danaji and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Abdul Karim Haji Sidick in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Indentures of Mortgage and further charge dated respectively the 30th day of July, 1914, and 30th day of April, 1915, the following landed property viz:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Western side of Koombharwada Street in the City and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-nine square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1913-206, New No. 2081, Old Survey No. 320 and New Survey No. 5013 and assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 7667 Street No. 206, 208 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Raja Aja, on or towards the East by Koombharwada Street, on or towards the South by the property of temple of Ramji Gella and on or towards the West by a sweeper's gully.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY and Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th October, 1917.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street Fort.

AUCTION SALE.—Of the Valuable Landed Property Situate at Mahaluxmi outside the Fort.

Under instructions from Bai Vithoobai Vishnu Pandit the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Vinayakrao Ganpatrao Kothare, the mortgagor, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public auction, pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an Indenture of mortgage dated 11th September 1911 made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, the undermentioned property on THURSDAY the 4th October 1917 at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground situate at Mahaluxmi without the Fort in the City of Bombay containing by admeasurement 200 (two hundred) square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and bounded on or towards the East by a public passage and the Temple of Kalika Devi on or towards the West partly by the shed belonging to Ganpatrao Sadashivji and partly by the property of Vassonji Munji, on or towards the North partly by the house formerly of Khooshal Lalchand and partly by the Dharmashala of Kalika Devi on or towards the South by a public passage, with buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "D" ward No. 3591 and Street No. 25 and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 7099.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis Motilal and Kanga, Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office No. 40 Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.,

Auctioneers

Bombay, 8th October, 1917.

Rs. 4

Will Bring You One Beautiful Set of

32 BRASS TOYS

As Cheap As Charming.

These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organ

Each Family Should Have A Set.

Order from:—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY,

BENARES CITY.

SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 300 CASES (Singapore) PINEAPPLES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Monday, the 8th October, 1917, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms, on account of the concerned the following goods:

300 cases (Singapore), Pineapples.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF RICE, BLACK PEPPER, COFFEE, NUTMEG, GROUNDNUTS, COPRA, RATTANS, TAPIOCA, MOGUL COATS, etc. ex: S. S. PANJIM and DAMAO.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 9th October, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Mazagon, Sewri Port Trust Reclamation near New Tank Bunder, in the enclosure of Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Co. under instructions received by the said firm from the Portuguese Government the following cargo ex. the above vessels.

About 900 bags rice; 250 bags black pepper; 500 bags coffee; 175 bags Nutmeg; 700 bags groundnuts; 1300 bags copra; 300 bundles rattans; 750 bags Tapioca and Tapioca flour; 14 bundle Mogul coats, 74 bags coir mats, etc.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down, and the balance must be paid for, and the goods must be removed within 10 days from the date of sale. All the goods will be entirely at the risk and on account of the purchaser from the time of sale.

If not cleared by the 10th day after the sale a charge of Rs. 10 per day will be made by the vendors before delivery is given for each lot, or part of the same, until cleared to cover extra charges, etc., due by the cargo.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 8th October, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.

A GREAT WEEK.

BY THE POPULAR

HOWITT-PHILLIPS COMPANY

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

In response to numerous requests:

"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY,"

A beautiful and sentimental play based on the famous song. The finest melodrama yet played by the company.

TO-MORROW AT 9-30 p.m.

For the First Time in Bombay:

"DEAR OLD CHARLIE"

By the late Charles Brookfield, late censor of plays.

NO MATINEE ON WEDNESDAY.

THURSDAY, MATINEE AT 5 P.M.

"ARE YOU A MASON?"

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

AT 9-30 P.M.

THE GREAT LONDON WAR PLAY.

"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"

By Walter Howard, author of "The Story of the Rosary."

"Never before have we had such a War Play with such daring deeds, so brave a hero, and fair a heroine. You simply must go and see "Seven Days' Leave." You will roar with laughter, and cheer also, for it is a real drama.—WEEKLY DESPATCH, LONDON.

Now running at the Lyceum Theatre, London. The greatest sensations of the year.

SATURDAY NEXT MATINEE AT 5 P. M.

The famous Drama.

"EAST LYNNE"

Night Prices:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, & Ans. 8.
Matinee Prices:—Rs. 3, 1-8, 1 & Ans. 8.
BOOKING AT ROSE & CO.
Week days:—from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m.
Saturday:—till 1 p.m. after which advanced. Booking for to-night's performance only at the theatre from 6 to 8 p.m.

Night prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 & Ans. 8.
Matinee Prices: Rs. 3, 1-8, 1 & Ans. 8.
BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.
Week days:—from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m.
Saturdays:—till 1 p.m.

NEW POPULAR PICTURES

TO-DAY, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY AT 6-45 P.M. ONLY.

A four-reel drama:—

"TRAPPED BY LONDON SHARKS"

A SCREEMING COMIC.

"MIXED MATRIMONY"

The latest.

PATHE GAZETTE.

AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Rs. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. Box seats Rs. 2.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

A wonderful 4-reel masterpiece

CRIME and its PENALTY

featuring

"BETTY" THE CHIMPANZEE

AND

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

in a two-reel side-splitting and rib-cracking comic creation.

A TORNADO OF FUN.

THRICE NIGHTLY:—7-0, 8-45, 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-night at 9-30.

Maurice E. Bandman & Wolseley Charles present the

BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY CO.

In a season of Popular Musical Plays.

Monday, 8th, and Tuesday, 9th October

"MISS HOOK OF HOLLAND"

80 PERFORMERS

Wednesday, 10th October

"THE MILLION DOLLAR GIRL"

The Popular London Revue. 2nd Edition.

Thursday, 11th October, and Friday, 12th October

The Delightful Operetta

"THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN"

Saturday, 13th October

The well-known Hippodrome Revue

"SHELL OUT"

Prices as usual. Plan at Rose & Co.

PACKED NIGHTLY!

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.

GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES

PALACE OF VARIETIES

THE GAIETY REVUE Co.

PRESENTS THE

TOPICAL NONENTITY REVUE!!!

THE BANG GIRLS ALL THERE

THE BANG GIRLS ALL THERE

Also will be shown in Cinema in connection with the above Revue

A NOVEL BATHING SCENE.

Full of

FUN & FROLIC

Specially filmed at Mahim Sea Face.

A REVELATION IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

SEE THE FUN AT THE BATHING [illegible] THE HUGE PYRAMID IN THE SEA.

Plus the

GRAND PATRIOTIC FINALE

"THE ALLIES' CAUSE"

THURSDAY

SPECIAL GALA NIGHT

NEW ALAHAMBRA

CINEMA.

New Sandhurst Road.

Telephone No. 2471.

Another Grand Change from Saturday 6th Oct.

THIRD INSTALMENT

8,000 Feet of

'THE PURPLE MASK'

The Most Terrible Turn in the Serial takes place from the Third Instalment.

It is full of

THE MOST SENSATIONAL SCENES

FRANCIS FORD and

GRACE CUNARD

In their best Artistic Attitude.

Do not fail herein.

Another Change of Programme from Wed. 10 Oct. when the Fourth Instalment will be Exhibited.

Every Wed. SPECIAL PRIZE SHOW at 5-15 and Sat. and Sun. two PRIZE SHOWS at 3-30 and 5-15 and every night at 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 (S. T.)

PRICES HALF ONLY.

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT

Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to lose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hair and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using

KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)

A delightful dressing for the hair, the rough antiseptic, germ-killing and scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.

V. P. Annas 7 extra.

Sole Agents:—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.

No. 165, (Dept. G. 1.) Jooma Musjid,

MANDVI, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CINEMA EXHIBITORS
AND
DEALERS IN CINEMA FILMS.

Attention of Importers, Sellers and Exhibitors of **pirated copies** of Universal Trans-Atlantic Films is drawn to the following order **re. Cinema Film Copyright** of our productions.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.
(KING'S BENCH DIVISION.)

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC FILM Co., Ltd. .. .. Plaintiffs.

v/s.

LEVETUS & Co. and DAVID JAMILLY .. .. Defendants.

UPON HEARING the Solicitors for the Plaintiffs and Defendants it is ordered that the hearing of this Summons be treated as the trial of the Action and this Court doth declare that the **DEFENDANTS ARE NOT ENTITLED TO SELL** or otherwise dispose of any rights for production outside the United Kingdom of the cinematograph film entit'ed

PEG O' THE RING

AND IT IS ORDERED and directed that the Defendants, their Agents and servants and every of them be restrained and an Injunction is hereby granted **RESTRAINING THEM AND EVERY OF THEM FROM EXPORTING THE SAID FILM** or causing, procuring or permitting it to be exported from the United Kingdom.

AND IT IS ALSO ORDERED and directed that the Defendants, their Agents and servants and every of them be restrained and an **INJUNCTION IS HEREBY GRANTED** restraining them and every of them from infringing the **PLAINTIFFS' COPYRIGHT** in the said film, and

It is further ordered that the Defendants, Levetus and Co., do pay to the Plaintiffs their costs of this action down to and including this order, such costs to be taxed by the Taxing Master.

DATED THE 30TH DAY OF JULY 1917.

N. B.—**ACTION** will be taken against infringers in India, Burma and Ceylon at an early date unless they make amends promptly.

UNIVERSAL FILM MANUFACTURING CO.
HEERA HOUSE, SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

PATHE PRESENTS THE SUPER SENSATIONAL SERIAL

To-night AT 9-30 p.m.

Featuring PEARL WHITE PEARL WHITE PEARL WHITE PEARL WHITE

"THE IRON CLAW" "THE IRON CLAW" "THE IRON CLAW"

Featuring PEARL WHITE PEARL WHITE PEARL WHITE PEARL WHITE

The Supreme achievement in the field of Sensational Serials

PEARL WHITE, CREIGHTON HALE, SHELDON LEWIS
THE "EXPLOITS OF ELAINE" TRIO

"THE LAUGHING MASK!"
WHAT IS HE?

The most remarkable versatile daring genius of adventure ever seen in a film

TWO STARTLING EPISODES THIS WEEK "THE VENGEANCE OF LEGAR" "THE HOUSE OF UNHAPPINESS"

THIS WONDERFUL FILM COMMENCES THIS WEEK

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY At 6-30

POPULAR PRICES Rs. 2, 1. AND ANNAS 8, 4.

IT STARTS
TO-NIGHT——————TO-NIGHT
THE 2½ MILLION SURPRISE SERIAL
"THE VOICE ON THE WIRE"
AT THE
ELDORADO
ITALIAN CINEMA.....LAMINGTON ROAD (North).

"The Voice on the Wire" is the greatest serial yet produced in America, founded on the greatest Mystery-Novel ever written by Eustace Hale Ball-featuring Detective Ben. Wilson, known to and popular with millions of moving picture fans. The first 2 Episodes which will be exhibited to-night are entitled "The Oriental Death Punch." From the very commencement you will be in a grip. From start to finish, the best and the most shrewd detectives are baffled by the mysterious gang of criminals

BUT!

WHO IS THE VOICE ON THE WIRE ???
WHAT DID HAPPEN 17 YEARS AGO IN PARIS ???
WHAT IS THE MEANING OF SEN-SI-YAU ???
WHO IS RED WARREN ??

To know all the above answers start to-night following very carefully each episode of the great 2½ Million Serial.

TIME—7, 8-45 & 10-15. PRICES AS USUAL.

A LIBERAL REWARD
has been offered by Mr. KUTT HARDY
for the capture of the Mysterious Criminal
"FILIBUS"
WILL ***YOU*** CAPTURE HIM?
TRY IF YOU CAN.

KUTT HARDY not only failed but was himself arrested by the Police as **"FILIBUS"**

"FILIBUS" OUTWITS THE GENIUS OF
SHERLOCK HOLMES

See this most absorbing and "never-like-this before" Detective Film To-night and let us know if you could have enjoyed better.

OLYMPIA
SANDHURST ROAD (West)
(N.A.B.)

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
LAMINGTON ROAD

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

"PATRIA"
"PATRIA"
"PATRIA"

The most sensational picture ever shown by us.
A romance of Preparedness,
FEATURING
MRS. VERNON CASTLE
Known throughout the world as the best dressed woman in America.
A divine dancer, a perfect swimmer and a fine actress all combined in one.

PATHE GAZETTE
LATEST
"SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA"
Another Combitone Travel.
"DEVIL'S GROTTO"
Coloured Fantasy.

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

Mrs. Vernon Castle as Patria Channing in PATRIA International Serial

---

The beautiful five-reel drama running this week at the
WEST END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNY ROAD.)

is a distinct hit. The photoplay actually galvanised the audience during the last two days with ecstasy and admiration. The heroine,—or rather the fair charmer,—Helen Santiago, nearly carried off the spectators with her amorous wiles and murderous smiles.

"THE GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY"

is a drama you should see if you care to know what beautiful Italia Cinematography can achieve in lovely scenery, wonderful staging and extra-ordinary photography. Also a screaming comedy and latest **Gaumont Gazette.**

FOUR SHOWS DAILY AT:—5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

WONDERFUL FORETELLING

Send your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come, for One Rupee only.

Mr. Syed Mohamed, District Munsif, Lucknow, writes on 10-9-17:—"Your Last Reading about me has turned out to be wonderfully accurate."

THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU,
Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

HOME RULE

Can be governed by those souls only, whose own Homes are governed by public opinion.

For particulars apply to:—

CHHOTALAL BHOGILAL PAREKH,
Umreth (Kaira).

774

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Oct. 6th.

New Contracts.

Egyptian F.G.F. Spot

Sakellaridis 32.50

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool, Oct. 6th
M.G. Bengal Good	16.28
" " Fully Good	16.53
" " Fine	16.78
" No. 1 Oomra Good	17.90
" " Fully Good	18.15
" " Fine	18.40
" Broach Good	19.21
" " Fully Good	19.46
" " Fine	19.69
" Scinde Good	16.28
" " Fully Good	16.53
" " Fine	16.78

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

	London, Oct. 5th. Bales.
Total Actual Export	1,000
" Forwarded	75,000
" Imports	141,000
" Stock	329,000
Actual Weekly Sales	17,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Oct. 6th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	1,889,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	133,000
East Indian " "	124,000
American " "	1,729,000
Other " "	53,000
Total Sales	17,000
East Indian Sales	1,400
Total Speculation	..
" Export	..
East Indian Export	..
" " Stock	40,000
" " Forwarded	1,900
" " Actual Export	..
" " Imports	..
" " Speculation	..
American Afloat	140,000
East Indian Afloat	20,000
Total Afloat	185,000

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Oct. 4th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion	55,700,000	Inc.	600,000
Public Deposits ..	42,500,000	Dec.	1,500,000
Other do. ..	128,700,000	Dec.	7,000,000
Govt. Securities ..	58,700,000	Inc.	500,000
Other do. ..	93,400,000	Inc.	4,500,000
Notes and Gold ..	32,300,000	Dec.	100,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 19 % of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct, 4th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8¼
Demand Bills	4.75 40
Silver Commercial Bars	82½

New York, Oct. 5th

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	41,000
Futures at New York Jan.	25.19
" " Mar.	25.28
" " May	25.30
Spot Cotton at New York	25.75
" New Orleans	25.63
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	24.45
" " Mar.	24.61

New York, Oct. 6th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	30,000
Futures at New York Jan.	25.33
" " Mar.	25.42
" " May	25.52
Spot Cotton at New York	27.00
" at New Orleans	25.63
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	24.61
" " Mar. + ..	24.75

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 4th.

Consols 2½ %	55
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	50
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	65½
Government Securities 3 %	55½
Rx. On London at Paris Francs	27.52

London, Oct. 5th.

Bar Silver Spot	46 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Rather More offering buyings reserved Dull	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	4 13/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5 1/8
" " " 6 " ..	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½ %	55½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	50
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	65½
Government Securities 3 %	55½
Rx. on London at Paris Francs	27.52

WAR LOANS.

London, Oct. 4th:

3½ % 1925—1928	£85½
4½ % 1925—1945	£100
5% New	£94½

London, Oct. 5th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£85½
4½ % 1925—1945	£100½
5% New	£94½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 4th:

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£25
Rapeseed Ferozepore Ordinary Aug.-Sept. ..	£20
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship per ton Sept.-Oct. Buyers	£20
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Aug.-Sept. Value	£20

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Sept.-Oct. Firm small trade	£20
Linseed Bombay small grains Sept.-Oct.	£20

COTTONSEED.

Cottonseed Bombay (seund delivered per ton) Nominal	£8

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£116½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov. Value	3/0½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Oct. ..	2/8½

London, Oct. 5th.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£25
Rapeseed Ferozepore Ordinary Aug.-Sept. ..	£20
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Sept.-Oct. Buyers	£20
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Aug.-Sept. Value	£20

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Sept. Oct.	£20
Linseed small grain Sept.-Oct.	£20
Linseed Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Value	£20

COTTONSEED.

Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Nominal	£8

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Oct. 6.

Last night Good Broach declined to Rs. 458, the New York close of Thursday being 74 points lower. This morning Good Broach was quoted Rs. 462 in the bazaar on the New York opener of yesterday (Friday) being 30 points higher. The Marwadi bazaar opened late, about 3-30 p.m. the opening rate being Rs. 459. Prices remained steady with little doing until Colaba. At Colaba fluctuations occurred, and the closing rates were as under.

The estimated stock of cotton in Bombay given in our yesterday's report as 774,540 bales should have been 674,540 bales, the error of 100,000 bales being in subtracting shipments from receipts.

Ready cotton has remained steady with a moderate enquiry by exporters and mills.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

NEW CROP:

Good Broach	April	..	460
Fine Hinganghat Wardah	January	..	453
" Nagpur Kamptl	"	..	450
" Khamgaon Akola	"	..	436
" Khandeish	"	..	412
" Muthia	"	..	393
" Bengal	"	..	364
Fully Good Bengal	"	..	340

Quotation for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Broach good	April	..	462
Bengal Fully good	January	..	340

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange

COLABA, 6th Oct., 1917, at 6 p.m.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	350	340	328	.. Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	349	339	327	.. Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	412	392	.. 1/25th Jan. 19
Muthia (M.G.)	..	395	..	.. 1/25th Jan. 18
Akola Khaog	..	..	..	..
Karanja (M.G.)	..	437	422	.. 1/25th Jan. 19
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G)	..	433	..	.. 1/25th Jan. 18
Dhamangaum	..	..	..	..
Poolgaum (M.G)	..	438	..	.. 1/25th Jan 18
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	440	..	.. 1/25th Jan. 18
Nagpore	..	..	..	..
Kamptl (M.G.)	..	449	..	.. 1/25th Jan. 18
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	456	411	.. 1/25th Jan. 18
Broach (M.G.)	..	..	..	460 1/25th April 18
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	433	448	.. Ready
Anthal Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	461 Ready
Bhagalkote	..	..	..	421 Ready
Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	418 Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	460 Ready
Westerns (M.G.	..	..	..	420 Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	408 Ready
Compta (M.G.) ..	..	..	..	406 Ready.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 5th October:—

Cotton	1,197 bales
Wheat	20,746 cwts.
Linseed	1,600 "
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.	Nil
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	457 "
Castorseed	4,757 "
Rice	10,434 "
Myrabollams	1,226 "
Cottonseed	1,264 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	5,508 "
Jowar	Nil
Maize	Nil
Barley	240 "

Imports into Bombay of Hides, Skins, Horns, Hemp and Wool for week ending 22nd September, 1917.

	Week.	1st Jan. to 22nd Sept.
Hides and Skins	11,897 cwts.	384,468 cwts.
Horns	7 "	12,566 "
Hemp and Aloe Fibre	339 "	240,632 "
Wool	3,302 "	195,015 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Oct. 6th:

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 ..	42 8 0	0 7 0
" Cawnpore 70-30 ..	43 0 0	0 7 0
" Karachi Bangla	43 0 0	0 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	0 12 0	7 2 0
" Cawnpore ..	0 12 0	7 2 0
" Yellow Cawnpore ..	7 8 0	7 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	7 9 0	7 15 0
" Thin ..	7 6 0	7 10 0
Teelseed, White 85.15 ..	44 0 0	0 4 0
" Gajar 75.25 ..	42 0 0	0 2 0
" Gajar 50.50 ..	42 0 0	0 0 0
" Black	30 8 0	0 0 0
Poppyseed, White	7 4 0	7 10 0
Groundnuts	28 0 0	7 14 0
Mowraseed	4 2 0	0 8 0

Forward.	Rs. as. p.
Wheat April.-May	0 8 0
Linseed May	8 14 0

BULLION.

The silver market is quiet in sympathy with the London prices.

Bar Gold 25-12.
Sovereign 15-14.
Silver Ready ex-duty 97-14.
Silver 1st Sett. ex-duty 97-14.
Silver 2nd Sett. ex-duty 98-1.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1 31/32.
Bank demand on France Fr. 195.
3 months' Sight France Fr. 202½.
Ban kdemand on France Fr. 195.
3 months' Sight Frames Fr. 202½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs 208½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 302½.
T. T. on Japan Rs 150.
60 days Sight Japan Rs. 140½.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 297.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 2/7 per cent.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent Conversion Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent Small pieces 69.
3 per cent small pieces 58.
4 per cent Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice 80.
4 per cent Port Trust Bond long-dated 79.
Municipal long-dated 76.
Municipal short-dated 80.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan/July 73.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 92.
Sanitary 94.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 p.c.
Bank of Bengal 5 p.c.
Bank of Madras 6 p.c.

SHARES.

The share market opened steady due to speculators buying and a fair amount of business was put through. The market closed steady.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1822/8, to 1835, Fazulbhoys from 825 to 832/8, Madhavjee from 2335 to 2400.

Bombay Uniteds improved to 770, Nagpurs to 2605, Century to 347/8, Crescents to 243/12, Currimbhoys to 367/8, Davids to 567/8, Finlays to 370, Indian Bleachings to 247/8, Indore Malwa to 390, Kohinoor to 895, New Greats to 237/8, Pearls to 567/8, Shapurjis to 122/8, Simplexs to 760, Swadeshis to 1830, Tata Mill tc 720.

Tata Iron Ordinary were placed at prices varying between 253/12 and 256/4, and Deferreds between 1200 and 1215, Katnis Ordinarys were steady at 255 and Deferreds at 1250.

Alcock Ashdowns changed hands between 1105 and 1140, Bombay Steam improved to 302/8, Bombay Burma to 1025, and Tata Hydro to 1200.

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD.

NET PROFIT OF OVER 110 LAKHS.

The 10th ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., will be held on 18th October 1917, at the registered office, Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay, when the following report of the Directors for the year 1916-17 will be presented:—

The Directors beg to lay before you their Eleventh Report with the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1917.

The Company's net profit during the year ending 30th June 1917, amounted to Rs. 1,10,76,692-8-0 which the sum brought forward viz. Rs. 78,222-6-0 from the last year's account, makes a total sum of Rs. 1,11,54,914-14-0.

The following sums amounting to Rs. 54,19,284-11-9 have been appropriated from the profit:—

	Rs. as. p.
To Depreciation Fund Account...	35,00,000 0
To Reserve Fund ...	11,00,000 0
To Repairs and Renewals Account ...	2,30,384 11 9
To Provision for Income-tax for year under report ...	4,63,900 0
To Provident Fund ...	1,25,000 0 0

After making all these deductions, there remains a balance of profit o fRs. 57,35,630-2-3 out of which Directors recommend a Dividend on Preference Shares for the twelve months ending the 30th June 1917, at the rate of Rs. 9 per share, that is, at six per cent. per annum. (Out of the dividend on Preference Share sIncome-tax will have to be deducted). This will amount to Rs. 4,50,000; and out of the balance of Rs. 52,85,630-2-3 the Directors in the first place recommend that Rs. 6 per share be paid as a dividend at the rate of 8 per cenc. per annum free of Income-tax on the Ordinary shares viz. Rs. 12,00,000 and Rs. 7-8-0 per share as a dividend at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum free of Income-tax on the Deferred shares, viz. Rs. 1,68,750. They further recommend that Rs. 36,00,000 be distributed by way of additional dividend, that is to say, Rs. 18,00,000 to the holders of the Ordinary shares and Rs. 15,00,000 to the holders of the Deferred shares. This will give a further dividend of Rs. 9 per share to the Ordinary shareholders and a further dividend of Rs. 80 per share to the Deferred shareholders. In all the Ordinary shareholders will receive a dividend equal to 20 per cent. free of Income-tax and the Deferred shareholders 291 per cent. free of Income-tax. After making all these payments, there will remain a balance of Rs. 3,16,880-2-3 which amount the Directors recommend should be carried forward.

Mr. F. W. Tutwiler who had been doing duty as Acting General Manager was confirmed as General Manager in November 1916.

The rolling of Steel for Government War purposes continued during the greater part of the year under report and the bulk of the steel capacity of your Works was devoted to supplying either Munition steel or Railway materials to the Munitions Board.

EXTENSIONS.

The Scheme of Extensions which was sanctioned by the shareholders on the 12th December 1916 and confirmed at their meeting on the 11th January 1917 is being actively prosecuted. The Company's Consulting Engineer, Mr. Perin, with a staff of experts has been busy in New York ever since sanction was accorded for the extensions, in making plans, specifications and drawings, obtaining tenders, placing orders for machinery and materials and arranging for shipments. Thanks to the good-will and help of the India Office and of the Foreign Department of the British Government, the Ambassador in New York is affording facilities for the shipment of goods from America to India. Mr. B. J. Padshah of the Agents' firm has been actively interesting leading firms and manufacturers to start subsidiary companies at Sakchi, so that your Works might supply them with steel and other materials necessary for such subsidiaries, thus ensuring a market for a good portion of the Company's output of Steel at its very doors. Some progress has been made at Sakchi in regard to the extension of machine shops, etc., as a preliminary to the building and erection of the new plant in different departments according to the Extensions Scheme.

Several shipments of machinery and materials have been lost at sea by enemy action and though the cargoes are all fully insured and consequently no pecuniary loss falls on the Company, the delay caused by such mishaps is not inconsiderable. In all cases orders for lost materials are promptly replaced to minimise delays.

The General Manager has submitted the following Operation Report for the year:—

MINING AND PROSPECTING DEPARTMENT.

The Mining and Prospecting Department was organized during the year and all matters pertaining to the Mines and mineral deposits owned and leased by this Company with the exception of coal properties were handled by this Department. All information which has been gathered during the past ten years relative to different mineral deposits has been put into a permanent record. Prospecting for additional sources of raw materials of various kinds was done with a fair amount of success.

GURUMAISINI IRON ORE MINES.

A water system has been installed which will provide pure drinking water for the labourers and considerable work has been done in the direction of sanitation. This work will, we hope, result in a decrease in the number of cases of malaria which have previously occurred during the rainy season and which have greatly interfered with the working of the Mine. The health of the labourers has been good and the number of cases treated in the Hospital has been lower than during the previous 12 months.

Dolomite.—Considerable prospecting work has been done in the neighbourhood of the quarry with a view to proving the extent of hte dolomite beds. This work is not yet complete but the results so far obtained have been satiefactory.

The health of the camp has been good and there have been no epidemics of any kind.

COAL.

The Management of our Collieries includ-

HEAVY RAINS IN BOMBAY.

FOUR-STORIED HOUSE COMES DOWN.

A four-storyed building, situated in Cowasji Patel Street, and belonging to one Abdul Rasul Mulla Hasanalli, collapsed yesterday. It was under repairs and was unoccupied at the time, but four workmen were employed in the work of repairs yesterday morning. The men of the Fire Brigade, under Mr. Laynton, Head Foreman, and Mr. Ross of the Fort Fire Brigade Station, arrived promptly, and assisted by a gang of labourers supplied by the Engineering Department of the Bombay Municipality, under the supervision of Mr. Joshi, Assistant Engineer, started the work of removing the debris. Superintendent Cauty and other Police officers and men also promptly arrived on the spot and rendered assistance.

ing the newly acquired Jamadoba Colliery was handed over from 1st January 1917 to Messrs. Kilburn and Co.

The tonnage actually raised during the year from the Bhelatand, Malkera-Choitodih group of Collieries was 99,384 tons. The Jamadoba group of Collieries which came into your possession on the 1st day of January 1917, raised during the six months ending 30th June 1917, a total of 148,455 tons, making for all our Collieries a grand total of 247,839 tons for the year ending 30th June 1917.

Throughout the year there was a great scarcity of labour in the coal-fields owing to an outbreak of malaria fever and the exceptionally rich harvest which diverted the labour from the coal-fields to cultivation.

The production of Manganese ore during the year amounted to 46,639 tons.

Magnesite Bricks.—During the year Magnesite was shipped from our quarries in Mysore to the Kumardhubi Fireclay and Silica Works, Limited, who made magnesite bricks for us.

Silica Bricks.—The bulk of our silica brick supplies continued to be imported from England, Japan and America.

The local bricks have shown great improvement in quality during the year and at no distant date, we expect that we shall get all our requirements of silica brick from local manufacturers.

Koppers Bye-product Coke Ovens.—The Bye-product Coke Ovens were put into operation on August 7th 1916. The output has been consistent and good quality coke has been produced.

The Sulphuric Acid Plant was put into operation on September 1st 1916. The plant has been running satisfactorily.

BLAST FURNACES.

Furnance "A" was shut down for relining on August 26th 1916 and was put into operation again on November 15th 1916.

Furnance "B" was shut down for relining on April 1st 1917 and was put into operation again on June 1st 1917.

During the relining of furnaces their capacity was increased also.

Ferro-Manganese.—Ferro-manganese made during the year amounted to 1,764 tons.

Open Hearth.—No. 5 furnace made her first heat on May 17th 1917 and No. 6 furnace was practically completed by the end of June. As, however, we are awaiting the arrival of additional cranes for the Open Hearth Department, the delivery of which has been delayed, it is improbable that more than five furnaces will be working at any one time until the arrival of the cranes.

Rolling Mills.—In the Bar Mills a new small additional furnace has been installed for the old Iron mill, whilst the storage capacity of the Stock Yard has been considerably enlarged.

Power House.—During the year the old wall in the east end of the Power House was torn down and the building extended. A new Turbo-Pump has been installed, and is now in working order, whilst the Turbo-Generator is in course of erection. The new Turbo-Blower, which is also to be erected in the Power House is on the way.

Double Line to Kalimati.—A major portion of the construction of the new Railway line making a double line to Kalimati from the Works has been laid.

TOWN DEPARTMENT.

Additional residential building were built for accommodating the growing population at Sakchi.

The buildings now under construction include 10 more. D. 3 type buildings in the Northern Town and a second Rice Vegetable Shed in the bazar.

Tisco Institute Branch No. 1—was formally opened on the 8th of October 1916.

During the year under report, the Mrs. Perin Memorial was enlarge by providing an extension of the building and an increase in grants. The Mrs. Perin Memorial Technical School was opened for the training of apprentices drawn from workmen's children. An Anglo-Indian Preparatory School has been sanctioned, where the fees levied will be higher and where European and Non-European children will be admitted on equal terms without any distinction.

Water Supply.—A new 4in. cast iron water pipe has been installed for the better supply of water to the G. Town and the new H. 2 Type bungalows.

A 2in. line has also been added to serve the new L. Town near the Race Course.

Sanitation.—A high Sanitary Expert of the Government of India was invited to visit and inspect our Works and Camps. He made certain recommendations for improvements, most of which have been given even effect to.

Drainage.—Manholes 100ft. apart have been put in the existing Sewer Line in both the Towns.

A new 9in. stoneware Sewer Line has been put in from the bazar and connected up with the existing Sewer main, in order to take care of the drainage from the Cooly Town and the new H. Town bungalows.

A new road was constructed from the terminus of the F. Road near the Race Course to the new L. Town. B Road on the east of Office road was also extended as far as the Rifle Range or a length of about 700ft.

New roads have also been made for all the bungalows of the H. 2 and L. Types built last year, having a total length of over 1½ miles.

LABOUR.

(a) The total daily average number of employees at our Works was 10,225 against 9,749 for the previous year.

(b) The number of European covenanted hands was 93 against 102 of the previous year.

(c) The number of local European employees was 51 compared with 53 last year.

(d) The employees at the camps numbered:—

Bhelatand Colliery ...	404
Malkera-Choitodih Colliery ...	520
Jamadoba Colliery ...	2,444
Gurumaisiini Iron Ore Mines ...	1,776
Panposh Quarries ...	827

The health of the town has been good during the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Your Directors regret to announce the death in November last of Mr. Gordhandas Khatau, who had been a Director of the Company since its formation. Mr. Gordhandas' clear-headed and businesslike advice was often of the greatest service to the Board and his death is a great loss to the Company.

During the year under Report, the Hon. Lalubhai Samaldas was appointed, a Director in place of the late Mr. Gordhandas Khatau. His appointment will have to be confirmed by the shareholders.

In accordance with Article 106 of the Company's Articles of Association, two of your Directors, namely, Sir Sassoon David, Bart., and Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt., retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.

The shareholders will be requested to elect their Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On the 28th January last a general meeting of the students of Bombay was held under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah in the Morarjee Gokuldas Hall to consider the need and utility of establishing a Bombay Presidency Students' Federation. The main object of such a federation was to unite the students of this Presidency in a common organization and thus create a corporate life among them. The federation was also to hold annual conventions at different college centres. The scheme was warmly approved and supported by Prof. Telang, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Mr. Vibhaker, whose common advice was that the federation should be wholly managed and controlled by the students alone. With this end in view a committee was formed to frame the Rules and Regulations of the federation and to take necessary steps to hold the first convention in Bombay. This committee drafted the constitution and convened, in the name of the federation, a general meeting of the students of Bombay on the 28th September under the presidency of Mr. Syud Hossain. The constitution framed by the committee was placed before this meeting and was provisionally accepted by it until the first convention. The ground work of this federation is the formation of Branch Associations at different college centres. The representatives of such Branch Associations are to form the Federal Council, the headquarters of which will be in Bombay. The aims and objects of this federation provide that—"the federation shall not carry on any kind of political propaganda." This should be made quite clear. The federation shall not inculcate any political creed or work for its realization. It shall not initiate nor participate in political action. But the members of the federation shall study and follow the various national questions. Other activities of the federation will come under the scope of "Social Service." In short the federation shall train its members for eventual efficient citizenship.

Circumstances have created in our country great enthusiasm for national service. The federation shall direct this keen patriotism into beneficent channels. These are the general features of this new movement in our presidency.

The committee has already started a Branch Association in Poona, others in Ahmedabad, Baroda, Dharwar, Karachi, and Bhavnagar are going to be started very shortly. It has also requested Sir Rabindranath Tagore to preside at the first convention. The Reception Committee has been formed with Mr. S. P. Patwardhan as its chairman. The harmony and goodwill with which the work is being carried forward and the interest that different colleges take in the movement are a guarantee of success.

May I appeal to the public in the name of the federation for their whole hearted support to our cause? We students look to the educational authorities and other public leaders for guidance and help in this undertaking.—Yours, etc.

V. M. PILGAOKER,
Hon. Secry. Bombay Presidency Students' Federation.

TRIAL BY JURY.

EXTENSION IN U. P. NOT CONCEDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 6.

The Lieutenant-Governor, United Provinces, in a resolution on the subject of extension of trial by jury to districts other than Allahabad, Lucknow and Benares, says that opinions were called for after the resolution on the subject last year in the Legislative Council. After a careful consideration of the whole question in the light of the opinions received the Lieutenant-Governor has come to the conclusion that the jury has not proved itself in any way better than the judge sitting with assessors, while its responsibility for securing justice is in practice, weaker. His Honour remarks that extension would not assist the cause of justice, and he would have liked to have met the wishes of the majority of the Council, but on the facts he cannot help deciding that the extension of the system recommended would be unwise.

"PIONEER'S" DIAGNOSIS,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 7.

The "Pioneer" discussing the Behar riots and Mrs. Besant's visit says:—There can be little doubt that they would not have assumed their present grave situation had it not been for the weakness of the Government which appeared to offer a splendid opportunity for the forces of disorder to harass the countryside. Were Home Rule established at this moment, the result would simply be chaos. But political India refuses to see dangers ahead, it glories in triumphs it has won and goes on clamouring for more, oblivious of all consequences of its truculent attitude. The matter has simply come to this: "Is the Government of this country to perform functions of a government or is it to abdicate in favour of the Home Rule League?" There is no evading the issue. It has to be faced and it has to be faced now at once or trouble, far more grave than we have yet been confronted with, will inevitably ensue. And if we might offer further suggestions it is that the members of the Government of India should study the political situation from below in the plains and the place for the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces at present is Allahabad.

DR. DE SA'S HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

As will be seen from an advertisement which appears elsewhere the above hospital, with special accommodation for European Patients, has been shifted to its new premises near the Girgaum Tram Terminus with a view to give patients more comforts and better hygenic surroundings.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY,

Hindu: 7th Vad of Bhadrapad, 1873.
Mahomedan: 19th of Zilhaj, 1335.
Parsi: 27th of Farwardin, 1287.
Jewish: 21st of Thisri, 5677.
Sunrise: 6h. 51 min.; Sunset: 6h. 24 min.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mr. J. P. Orr's public lecture on "Slum Reform and Social Reform," Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, 6-30 p.m.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at G. P. O. at 5 p.m. Registered letters will be accepted up to 3 p.m. and parcels up to 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, Oct. 18.

Tata Iron and Steel Co., Tenth Ordinary General Meeting, Navsari Building, 3 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman's Musical Comedy Co., at 8-30 in "Miss Hook of Holland" and Excelsior Pictures at 6-30 p.m. in "Iron Claw."
Royal Opera House Cinema: 6-45 and 9-30 p.m. The Howitt-Phillips Company in "The Story of the "Rosary"
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m., every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m., at Edwards
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
New Alexandra Cinema near Crawford Market, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 35
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ..	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 15	12 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 35
Poona Mail	11 25	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter Class).	8 30	7 0
Poona Express	16 45	7 55

	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Postal Express }	On days of arrival seven
Calcutta Do. do. }	hours after mail steam-
Madras Do. do. }	er is signalled

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure times from Colaba:—

BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujrat Mails	8 15	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd Class Express ..	7 45	21 21

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

D'SOUZA.—Braz Henry D'Souza, Cashier, Bombay Port Trust, on October, 7th, at his residence, Waroda, Bandra. Funeral this evening, at 5 p.m., at St. Andrew's Church, Bandra.

BAND AT THE LADY HARDINGE WAR HOSPITAL.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regt., will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

This is the most important week of the Howitt-Phillips Company's season at the Royal Opera House, for on Wednesday night the well-known Lyceum melodrama "Seven Days' Leave" is to be produced. We have already given a rough idea of the thrills it contains, and everybody has heard that of all the war plays in London this has been and still is the most triumphant success. It has been in rehearsal for some time at the Opera House and the producer and stage manager have been desperately busy, for no such spectacular piece has ever before been presented by the Company. The play will be lavishly dressed. As for the acting, one can look with confidence to that, for, as luck would have it, every member of the Company is fitted with a part which exactly suits.

That the management are sure "Seven Days' Leave" is a winner is proved by the fact that it is to be staged on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday next at 9-30, and possibly some nights next week also.

Lovers of melodrama will be pleased to know that "The Story of the Rosary" is being repeated to-night. To-morrow we are to see, for the first time in Bombay, that much discussed farce "Dear Old Charlie."

KARACHI DOINGS.

Some of the members of the Karachi Home Rule League have written a Sindhi Drama on Home Rule, and it will be staged by them on Sunday, the 7th instant. The proceeds will be for the Home Rule League, Sind.

A powerful drama in Gujarati on Home Rule and Swadeshism is completed and being published. It will be handed over to a local Theatrical Company. The play is expected to be an excell

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We receive daily a vast number of letters and articles for publication. Correspondents will, therefore, understand that it is quite impossible to enter into any discussion regarding the merits or claims of their contributions in case of non-publication, except in very exceptional circumstances. If a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for return of M. S. S. in case of rejection, care will be taken to return the same, but not otherwise; and in no case can the Editor hold himself responsible for the safety or return of rejected M. S. S. If it is thought necessary to communicate with the writer of any contribution he will be answered in this column. Letters enquiring why M. S. S. have been rejected will be ignored and persons calling to discuss the same will not be seen.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, October 8, 1917.

"THE FATHERLAND PARTY."

Few would have suspected that the fire of patriotism was burning so low in Germany as to necessitate the founding of a new "Fatherland Party," to feed the flames. The report of the disorderly debate in the Reichstag which has filtered through via Amsterdam, and which Reuter cables, makes interesting reading. It throws useful light on the internal aspect of things in Germany. The need for buttressing up the pan-German forces is in itself a significant symptom. For the rest, Landsberg's exposure, even from its summary, appears to have been a particularly damaging onslaught on the Government. The intrigue that has been set on foot under the auspices of von Tirpitz has for its main object the discrediting of the Reichstag's peace resolution. To this end a propaganda has been in progress, under official inspiration, directed equally to civilians and the army. A system of privately subsidising newspapers has been actively pursued, and officials and officers, as well as clergymen, have been patriotically engaged in carrying persuasion by intimidation. The army has been treated to speeches and pamphlets in the interests of the "Fatherland Party." The German War Minister having been roundly accused of instigating and supporting the propaganda, made an exquisite defence. To begin with, political agitation in the army, said von Stein, was prohibited. This *naive* declaration was greeted with such whole-hearted groans in the Reichstag that the president had to threaten to suspend the debate. Proceeding, the War Minister drew a touching picture of the army "hungering for intellectual nutriment." The soldiers, moreover, had to be "enlightened about the enemy lies and the difficulties at home" It was through these considerations that the Army Command had supported and pushed the "Fatherland" propaganda. The soldiers had been plied with lectures, plays, cinemas, pamphlets and newspapers,—and regulation pattern—so that "the will to victory" might not flag!

Such elaborate organization at this stage of the war, for the purpose referred to, is highly revealing. The truth is that the well-entrenched Junker autocracy is at last beginning to be uncomfortable under the growing pressure of the democratic revolt. The drilled and dragooned slaves of Prussia are at last awakening to a new consciousness after their bath of blood. Of that there are increasing and unmistakable signs. The debate itself was a striking manifestation of the new spirit. The breach between the rulers and the ruled in Germany is perceptibly widening, and the Kaiser's advisers therefore feel the need of tightening their grip. It is no small event for Germany that the Socialists as a party should have demanded from the Chancellor the ex-communication of the "Fatherland Party." And the fact that when Helfferich began,—"If you have no confidence in the leaders of the Army and the Government,"—hearty shouts of "No" prevented his completing his sentence, consequently obliging him to discontinue speaking and resume his seat, sufficiently shows the direction of the wind. It may yet be that a new Germany, following upon a new Russia, will help to usher in the long-delayed Peace.

AN INTERESTING RACE MOVEMENT.

So engrossed are most people in the stirring events taking place in Europe and India that one of the striking movements of a century is passing almost unobserved. We refer to the great negro exodus from the Southern States of America to the North. Though no complete figures are available it is estimated that over 400,000 negroes have already gone to the North. Between 75,000 and 100,000 have settled in Pensylvannia alone. When the numbers are compared with the actual population of negroes that remain in the South, in all about nine millions, the movement may not appear so serious. But the Southerners do not consider it so, for they are alive to the seriousness of the situation, and are already taking active measures to meet it. Writing in "The World's Work" Mr. Ray Stanman Baker says, "The migration is probably, next to emancipation, the most noteworthy event which has ever happened to the Negro in America. Negroes are acting for themselves, self-consciously, almost for the first time in their history. They did not win their freedom; it was a gift thrust upon them by the North. But in the present migration, supported by the advice of most of their leaders, they are moving of their own accord; and in a way to affect profoundly not only the status of the race in the South but to develop serious economic problems in the North."

It is not difficult to understand the reason for this great exodus. Since the outbreak of the war hardly any emigrants have entered America. A serious economic situation was therefore created, for on every hand there were increased industrial activities due to the war, but the ordinary sources of supply were cut off. Attempts were then made by several large companies which sent special trains to the South to bring away the negroes who were tempted by the luring prospect held out to them, to leave their situations. The earlier manifestations were more or less sporadic, but now the work of recruiting is entrusted by large manufacturing and railway corporations in the North to regular agents. Every enticement is held out to these men who are so badly needed in the industrial centres, and the men have been attracted. While doubtless many have been disappointed, the general opinion appears to be that they find their lot very considerably improved. But it is generally believed that the Southern negro would not so easily succumb to the promise of new surroundings and higher wages if it were not for the deeper racial and social influences at work. The negro has jumped at the opportunity of breaking his economic and social bondage. Many have returned disappointed to their homes, but the great majority have "made good" and are making a permanent settlement in their new homes. It has been rightly called a "tragic social bommerang" which comes back to those who neglect social problems.

The Richmond *Reformer* says: "This exodus or moving of coloured people from the Sunny South to the colder states of the North has its very birth out of the 'Jim Crow' and 'Segregation' conditions which now exist in the cities of the South, and which have crowded coloured people into narrow, unsanitary, or unhealthy quarters in coloured homes and streets of cities, where they are forced to live under these regulations of 'Jim Crowing' and 'Segregating' them like cattle, hogs, or sheep penned in. They will have to endure these conditions until they rise up *en masse* and oppose it openly." But the new movement is already opening the eyes of the people of the South, for they realise that their only source of labour is threatened. Already wages have advanced considerably, and strong voices are being heard demanding that a policy of reconciliation and amelioration should be insisted on. Without question the position of the negro, as a whole, is better than it can be in the North, and if taken in time, the Southerners have a chance of taking such measures as will bring contentment to the negroes intimately related to them. So long as conditions in the South remain as they are, the negro will be tempted to move into districts where the rate of pay is much higher, and his comforts far beyond what he has been enjoying. In Chicago or Pittsburg they get twice as much as those in the South, but above all is the fact that the negro may live where he likes and choose his own work. A writer in the "Manchester Guardian" on this subject says: "The clamorous need of the North for rural and urban labour is the negro's way out of social and economic bondage. The dominant race in the South has deprived him of his vote. it grudges education to his children; its customs condemn him to daily humiliation; its law courts deny him common justice: the hideous industry of lynching goes on from year to year almost unchecked. Southern prejudice against recognising the humanity of the negro has, unfortunately, been unconquerable by reason or philanthrophy; it is now yielding to a force which no community can stand,—economic necessity."

The Southerner has long been dependent on the success of a single crop, cotton, but they are now trying to grow a diversity of crops, and with success. Increased agricultural activity in the South, increased industrial activity in the North, are demanding labour. At the present time the North seems to be obtaining the advantage, and it behoves the Southerner to beware how he acts if he desires to keep the negroes on the estates. The movement is of the greatest value in that it brings to the mind of the South the fact of the economic value of the coloured man. They had not realised what a valuable asset these simple negroes were, but present events are making clear to the Southerner what direction he must take if a serious position is to averted. "We all hope that out of it will come a better appreciation of their needs, and a greater inclination to help them in the matter of education and all that belongs to the better life."

The influx into the North is raising problems that must be met with constructive not merely evasive measures. There is an increase of the coloured community in several large cities, and this worsens the crowding, intensifies the problems of public health, and of the school. Those companies that have introduced negroes into their establishments have in many cases spent a considerable amount in providing adequate accommodation. Whatever steps are taken in the South the movement has now become so strong and organised that it cannot be stopped as far as one can judge. The attractions are sufficiently bright to lead the negro from unsatisfactory conditions to a new life of liberty. Both sections have to face serious economic problems incident to the great negro movement, and it will be interesting to watch the developments in both parts of the country.

Notes of the Day.

England's Share.

No one who knows anything about the contribution of the British Empire towards the prosecution of the war doubts that England's sacrifices have been much greater than those of any part of the Empire. This fact has never been in danger of being ignored as a result of the generous prominence given in communiqués to the exploits of the Dominions, the Scottish and Irish troops. That prominence, as the "Observer" truly says, is "England's instinctive response to the keen pride of notionality which is a past historic birthright of her neighbours in the United Kingdom and to the zest of the youth in the Dominions." It is a characteristic of the Teutonic mind, however, that German propagandists in Russia and America should have used the fact for their own sinister purposes of disparaging the credit and weakening the authority of England among her Allies by spreading the falsehood that England thrusts the main burden of the war on other parts of the Empire. It is hard to imagine that such crude mendacity would impress people in America or Russia. Nevertheless German machination are best disposed of by an occasional publication of the truth. The figures published by Reuter showing the proportions of British troops engaged in fighting since July 31st will not merely dispose of the enemy slander, but should also impress the Allied peoples with the stupendous efforts and sacrifices of England. The figures, which have naturally attracted much attention, speak for themselves. The proposition of British troops engaged in fighting are thus divided: English 70 per cent; Overseas troops 16 per cent; Scottish 8 per cent; and Irish 6 per cent; the proportions of casualties are even more eloquent: English 76 per cent; Overseas troops 8 per cent; Scottish 10 per cent and Irish 6 per cent.

The Hour and the Man?

It may be remembered that when that "popular" Anglo-Indian exponent of Indian "conservatism,"—"Madras Mail,"—was lashing itself to fury over the release of Mrs. Besant, it announced that arrangements had been completed for a gigantic campaign in England directed to the political decapitation of Mr. Montagu. Incidentally it let fall, whether in an unguarded moment or as a piece of impressive detail we do not know, that the General Commanding-in-Chief would be a distinguished retired administrator with a long experience of public affairs. Neither then nor subsequently, however, was the identity of this useful gentleman divulged. But it is exceedingly likely that the reference was intended,—if the whole thing was not an invention,—for Lord Sydenham. His lugubrious letters to the "Times" must by now have reduced the readers of that journal to a state of paralysed boredom, for it is a fixed theme on which his lordship rings the changes. Any progressive advance in Indian conditions from the halcyon days when he graced this country with his presence, spells for Lord Sydenham "the end of all things." His latest effusion is *in propos* of Mrs. Besant's release. "A blow has been struck against all government in India," and this self-constituted mentor of the British public travels all the way to Russia for "appalling object-lessons" with which to point his moral. Is it dotage or mere fanaticism?

"The Pundits of Simla."

One of the most pleasant traits of the Northcliffe Press is—its unexpectedness. The multitude of gramophones that the Napoleon of Fleet Street controls can, of course, execute a shrill chorus on any given subject when necessary. But, on occasions, when left to themselves, the machines are capable, individually, of striking quite a decent tune. The following candid comments of the "Weekly Dispatch" in mail week fall under the latter category:

> "The pundits at Simla, who have, no doubt, suitably framed the certificates of efficiency awarded them in the Mesopotamia Report, are looking forward with some apprehension to Mr. Montagu's visit to India. They believe that he has in mind as great a comb-out as is said to be perpending at the India Office. Well, they have had a long run. Mr. Montagu's reform proposals have been well received everywhere, except by the Tory die-hards, who would like India to be governed on the methods which lost us America."

A Step Backward.

Striking illustrations of the portentous fatuity characteristic of the working of the bureaucratic machine in this country is afforded by the resolution which, according to an Allahabad telegram, the Government of the United Provinces have just issued regarding the extension of the system of trial by jury. Last year, a resolution was carried in the local Legislative Council—in the face of official opposition—recommending the extension of the system to districts other than Allahabad, Lucknow and Benares. In most parts of the country the people of many districts have been allowed to remain deprived of what should be the cherished right of every British subject, namely, the right to be tried by a jury of his fellow-citizens. The withholding of this right, apart from the highly invidious treatment involved as between people of different districts, cannot be defended at this day on any valid ground. And yet we find the U. P. Government, though "anxious to meet the wishes of the majority of the Council," setting their cumbrous machinery in motion to find out the comparative merits of trial by jury and trial by a judge sitting with assessors.

"After Careful Consideration."

We are informed that "after careful consideration of the whole question in the light of the opinions received the Lieutenant-Governor has come to the conclusion that the jury has not proved itself in any way better than the judge sitting with assessors, while its responsibility for securing justice is, in practice, weaker." Therefore, his Honour concludes that the extension of the system "would not assist the cause of justice" and "on the facts he cannot help deciding that the extension of the system recommended would be unwise." So the oracle has spoken. It would, however, be interesting to know the "facts" on which the judgment is based; as also to ascertain how many judges were consulted and how many of them gave their "free" opinions in favour of the system, apart, of course, from the fact that the best judges of what most satisfactorily meets their needs are the public themselves. However, if his Honour has found out that the system of trial by jury has, in practice, failed to secure justice, he should logically not rest content merely with preventing its extension to other districts. Let him start a movement to replace the system, where it exists, by the older procedure.

A Progressive State.

We have received a copy of the administration report of the Sachin State for the year ending 31st July last. The expeditiousness with which the report has been issued is not usual with such publications whether of Indian States or British Provinces. That however is a good index of the efficiency with which the administration of this State is carried on under the personal guidance of the present Nawab. Sachin has a gross annual average revenue of Rs. 2,38,602 with a population of about twenty thousand. The bulk of the income is derived from agriculture, the land revenue demand for the year amounted to Rs. 1,38,465, out of which only Rs. 144 remained uncollected at the end of the year. The Excise revenue forms the next principal source of income, having yielded Rs. 99,072 during the year under review. The management of the country liquor farm of the State was leased to the British Government at their urgent request for ten years in 1916. The lease was accepted by the Nawab "solely for the purpose of keeping up the cordial relations that have always existed between the Government and the State," and "confident hopes" are expressed by his Highness "that the present Abkari lease will be worked without friction and inconvenience to my State, and that my legitimate requests and demands will be favourably considered."

Free Primary Education.

The total gross expenditure of the State amounted to Rs. 2,21,366, out of which Rs. 11,857 was spent on education. There were 20 primary schools (16 boys' and 4 girls') during the year as against 18 (15 boys' and 3 girls') in the previous year. The schools are located in pucca built and well-ventilated buildings. During his visits to villages his Highness found that girls' schools were necessary in two more villages and in his report he states that these schools will be opened, as funds permit, under the charge of qualified head mistresses. The Nawab also found that boys' schools were needed in two other villages, orders for which have already been passed. It may be mentioned that primary education has been made free throughout the State from August 1915. The number of children under instruction at the end of the official year was 1969 against 1,753 in the preceding year. The schools were examined by the Government Educational Inspector and showed good work. The condition of the people, according to the report, continues to be prosperous as evidenced by punctuality in repayment of dues.

Beneficient Administration.

The bulk of the population consists of Anavlas and Sunni Bohras, all good cultivators and thrifty and law-abiding people. There are no criminal classes residing in the State which is generally free from serious crimes. Thus the total number of offences reported and dealt with during the year was only 82, the number of persons convicted being 33. Of the latter 25 were sentenced to fines only, and as regards the rest the highest punishment awarded was one of two years. Naturally the only jail in the State though containing 10 cells, was never crowded, the total number of prisoners admitted being 27 and the daily average not more than 3. The keen personal interest which the Nawab takes in the administration of his State is shown by the fact that he visited all the villages in the State during the year. The principal requests of the people were for the excavation of village tanks, construction of new roads and repairs to local schools and choras. Some of their demands have been met during the year, and the others works will be carried out from the Local Funds Cess which the people have agreed to contribute for the purpose. The Nawab and the people of the State have, in many ways, contributed towards the prosecution of the war. A large number of Kolis of Bhimpur and Dumas are serving as lascars on transport ships, and on Railway works in Mesopotamia, a few belonging to other castes have also enlisted in the non-combatant branches of the Indian Army.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency held a meeting of the Willingdon Sports Club Committee at the Secretariat on Saturday evening.

The following are staying at Government House, Ganeshkhind, for this week-end:—Colonel and Mrs. Condon, Colonel and Mrs. Oldfield, Colonel Petrie, Major Maclaren, I.M.S., Dr. Miss Watts, and Miss Murphy.

His Excellency left Bombay for Government House, Ganeshkhind on Sunday.

Her Excellency attended the Races on Saturday afternoon.

Her Excellency attended Parade Service at All Saints Church, Kirkee, yesterday morning.

MRS. BESANT'S RELEASE.

LORD SYDENHAM ON THE ISSUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 4.
Recd. 1-0 a.m., Oct. 8.

A letter from Lord Sydenham in the "Times" recapitulates the circumstances attending the release of Mrs. Besant and adds that the real issue is not alone whether the provincial government acting with full knowledge in the matter directly affecting their responsibility ought to be overruled, but whether the authority of the government generally is to be maintained by making concessions to the demands of a small minority of irreconcilables. A blow has been struck against all government in India. Russia provides an appalling object lesson of the results of the lapse of central authority and the dangers of such lapse are even greater in India.

SEEADLER'S SUBMARINISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 1-0 a.m., Oct. 8.

The Navy Department, in a despatch from Samoa, announces the arrival of an open boat containing the master of an American schooner. He related that the German raider Seeadler was stranded and abandoned on Lord Howe Island on August 2nd. The Commander and the crew of the raider seized a motor sloop and a French schooner which they armed and put to sea. Seeadler left forty-seven victims of its submarinism on the island in a destitute condition.

BRITISH AIRMEN'S HEROISM.

REVELATIONS OF GERMAN MACHINATIONS.

DETAILS OF CAPTURE OF RAMADIE.

BRITISH ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

MANY SUCCESSFUL AIR-RAIDS.

ENEMY MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

ADDITIONAL PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 6.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., Oct. 7.

A British communiqué says our artillery was active all day on the whole battlefront. The enemy shelled our new positions on the ridge from Broodseinde southwards but made no counter-attack.

We have taken additional prisoners.

Our aircraft attacked the aerodromes in the Lille area and the railway stations at West Roosebeke, Iseghem and Courtrai. Two tons of explosives were dropped. The enemy aircraft was active. We brought down four enemy machines and drove down three. Five of ours are missing.

BRITISH AIRMEN'S HEROISM.

GREAT ODDS CHEERFULLY ACCEPTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Oct. 6.

The following report of a squadron-commander in naval air service reveals the odds cheerfully accepted by British pilots during the air raids on London.

He says, "Flying at 11,000 feet I saw ten gothas coming inland I climbed towards the enemy and engaged one on the right. I fired a hundred rounds into his tail at a hundred yards, hitting the fusilage and the gotha began a slow spin. I followed, firing in order to finish him off, but the gun jammed, whereupon, in trying to clear it I got into a fast nose spin. On righting again I saw the gotha drop into the sea. I then landed and after clearing the gun went up again and caught gothas at 14,000 feet. I again engaged them from above and below, firing two hundred rounds and silenced both the guns of another gotha. I finally ran out of ammunition."

ENTIRE OPERATION GOES LIKE CLOCKWORK.

HUGE GERMAN LOSSES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Oct. 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wiring this evening says:—The entire operation yesterday went like clockwork. In its salient features it was very similar to its recent predecessors in this region, but while the resistance of German troops was probably less dogged on the whole, mainly owing to their prepared defences being fewer, the enemy artillery fire was most intense. Our troops experienced machine-gun fire during the advance, but pill-box resistance seems to have been half-hearted, judging from the extensive rounding up of machine-guns in these places.

GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK NEAR REUTEL.

While many German counter-attacks on a small scale were easily dealt with by artillery, some swelled to formidable proportions, particularly in the neighbourhood of Reutel, where between three and seven yesterday afternoon the Germans maintained a very heavy attack from the direction of Oosthoek, bringing up a continuous stream of reserves and although our barrage punished these severely, the continuous pressure, as already reported, slightly bent our line back. Since, however, our men have been consolidating a part of Reutel village and as we possess the higher ground commanding Reutel, the local success here will offer no advantage. Presumably the object was to drive us off Broodseinde ridge altogether.

ANZACS' RECORD OF PRISONERS.

As illustrating the degree of enemy losses, some Australians last night counted nearly 1,000 corpses on the front of a little more than a thousand yards. The Anzacs claim that they yesterday established a record in the number of prisoners compared to any unit of corresponding strength. They found seven Boche officers crouching in one shell-hole, including a battalion commander the third Wallabies have taken. From a block-house an Australian officer singlehanded captured thirty-one prisoners.

The New Zealanders fought magnificently and the way they moved their guns was worthy of a Military Tournament.

During the day German airmen flew low over our positions and we brought down at least one with machine-gun fire.

ENEMY PAYS TERRIBLE TOLL.

In the attack on Poelcapelle we took a terrible toll of the enemy. I am told that men of six battalions in the front line were all killed or taken. Two battalions were seen coming down the road, presumably reinforcements. They were blown and shot to rags, before they could get into action.

EXCELLENT WORK OF TANKS.

Tanks rendered excellent service enabling the Warwicks and other English troops to take two very strong and important points which had been successfully resisting. Several anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns are among our booty.

NEWFOUNDLANDERS' FINE DASH.

The Newfoundlanders gave a fine account of themselves, attaining excellent results at light cost. It was about their part of the line that a young officer of nineteen had an extraordinary escape. A shell burst almost at his feet and killed two orderlies accompanying him. When he recovered from the shock he found his puttees had been stripped off by the blast. He was quite uninjured. Both the Australians and Newzealanders sometimes went far beyond the limits of the advance prescribed and had to be brought back, grumbling heartily that the freedom of infantry tactics should be subjected to the control of the artillery barrage.

GERMAN OFFICERS' PESSIMISM.

Most German officers taken speak in a most pessimistic tone, talking of Germany's position and prospects most significantly.

GERMAN ADMISSION.

GEN. ARDENNE'S FEARS.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 6.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Oct. 6.

The German expert, General Ardenne, writing in the "Duesseldorf Anzeiger" on the subject of the British offensive says:—Serious events also seem to be in preparation at Nieuport. The increasing bombardment of the German sea flank gives food for serious thought.

GEN. MAUDE'S REPLY TO KING'S MESSAGE.

RECEIVED WITH LOYAL ENTHUSIASM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Oct. 7.

General Maude, replying to the King, says "Your Imperial Majesty's gracious message was received by the troops concerned with loyal enthusiasm and gratitude. All ranks in Mesopotamia are imbued with confidence in the future and a firm resolve to prosecute the campaign to a successful conclusion."

REJOICING AT NEW YORK.

LONDON, Oct. 6.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Oct. 6.

The bells of York Minister were rung at noon yesterday in honour of Field-Marshal Haig's victory. Sir Manningham Buller on behalf of the British Empire Union writes to the press suggesting that bells should be rung and flags displayed throughout the country.

MACHINATIONS OF GERMAN DIPLOMACY.

REVELATIONS BY U. S. STATE DEPARTMENT.

GERMAN LOAN FOR PEACE PROPAGANDA.

FRENCH JOURNALIST UNDER ARREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.
Recd 8-40 a.m., Oct. 7.

A documentary proof of the activities of M. Bolo and the machinations of German diplomacy is furnished by the cables between Bernstorff, Ambassador in Washington, and von Jagow, German, Foreign Minister, in February, March and May 1916 which are now published by the State Department.

Bernstorff on Sebruary 26th cabled to Jagow that he had received trustworthy information "concerning the political action of one of the enemy countries which would bring about peace." He added that one of the leading political personages of the country in question was seeking a loan of one million seven hundred thousand dollars in New York for which security would be given. He was forbidden to give the name but thought the affair was of the highest importance and asked that money be cabled immediately.

EXCHANGE OF TELEGRAMS ON LOAN.

Jagow on February 29th replied "I agree to the loan but only if peace action seems to you really a serious project, the provision of money in New York being at present an extraordinarily difficult for us. If the enemy country is Russia have nothing to do with the business as the sum is too small to have serious effect there. The same applies to Italy where it is not worth while to spend so much."

Bernstorff on March 5th cabled to Jagow "Instruct the Duetsche Bank to hold nine million marks at the disposal of the representative of the Deutsche Bank in New York." Bernstorff on March 20th cabled to Jagow: "Advise the German Minister in Berne that some one desiring to establish relation with the German Foreign Office will call giving passwords 'sancti regis.'" Bernstorff added "Intermediary further requests that influence be put on our press to pass in silence a change in the political situation in France so that things may not be spoiled by German approval."

Jagow on May 31st wired to Bernstorff, "Person announced in your telegram of March 20th has not yet reported at Berne. Is there any more news of Bolo on your side?"

Bolo is a French journalist at present under arrest in Paris for accepting German money for peace propaganda in France.

LIVELY ENGAGEMENT ON MEUSE.

ENEMY GROUP DRIVEN OUT.

TWO SUCCESSFUL FRENCH RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 6.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Oct. 7.

A French communiqué says there was a lively engagement on the right of the Meuse. An enemy group which gained a foothold in advanced trenches was driven out and the line restored.

The French made a successful raids at Souain and Regnieville.

GERMAN CONCENTRATION DISPERSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Oct. 6.

To-night's French communiqué says:—On the Aisne front German raids were repulsed south-east of Chevreux and east of Cerny. On the right of the Meuse our artillery caught and dispersed an enemy concentration in the region of Caures wood.

OHIO TO SEVER DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

CONGRESS VOTE IN FAVOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LIMA, Oct. 6.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., Oct. 7.

The Congress has voted almost unanimously in favour of severing diplomatic relations with Germany.

BRITISH WARSHIP TORPEDOED.

ONE OFFICER AND 18 MEN KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 4.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Oct. 6.

The Admiralty announces that the warship Drake, Captain Radcliffe, was torpedoed on Tuesday off the North coast of Ireland. She reached the harbour and then sank in shallow water.

The explosion killed one officer and eighteen men. The remainder were saved.

ROUNDING UP PROCESS IN GERMAN E. AFRICA.

INVALUABLE WORK BY INDIAN CAVALRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Oct. 7.

Reuter's correspondent at Masindi wires that the rounding up process in German East Africa vigorously continues. The Germans are abandoning the not seriously wounded telling them to surrender as it is unlikely that they will recover before the conclusion of the operations.

Fighting is active island from Kilwa to Lundi. The Indian cavalry is doing invaluable work, advancing rapidly, throwing out flanking patrols and destroying many food depots.

RSTRICTIONS ON U. S COAL TO NEUTRAL SHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., Oct. 6.

The Government has decided to refuse coal to neutral ships carrying supplies from South America to northern European neutrals, unless their cargoes are inspected in American ports.

WORK OF U. S. ARMY AND NAVY.

PRESIDENT ASSURES EFFECTIVENESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., Oct. 7.

President Wilson has sent a message to the Congress at the closing of the session announcing that the needs of the army and the navy have been met in a manner assuring the effectiveness of American arms, and that the War Making Department of the Government has been equipped with powers necessary to make the action of the nation effective.

NEW FATHERLAND PARTY.

DEBATE IN REICHSTAG.

SCENES OF DISORDER.

DISCUSSION ADJOURNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Oct. 7.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., Oct. 7.

A telegram from Berlin says there were scenes of disorder in the Reichstag debate on the interpellation of Socialist Landsberg concerning Tirpitz's new Fatherland Party. Landsberg declared that the new party was a pan-German institution whose leaders utilised war profits to buy up newspapers for the purpose of influencing public opinion with the object of securing bigger dividends. He accused War Minister von Stein of supporting the party's agitation against the Reichstag's peace resolution and called on the Chancellor in his own interest to repudiate the pan-German agitation. Landsburg described how clergymen and officials intimidated civilians and how officers by speeches and pamphlets carried on the propaganda in the Army on behalf of the Fatherland Party.

VON STEIN'S REPLY.

Von Stein, replying, declared that political agitation in the army was prohibited. Cries of "oh, oh," whereupon the President threatened to suspend the debate. Von Stein, continuing, said the Army hungered for intellectual nutriment and soldiers must be enlightened about the enemy lies and difficulties at home, therefore the Army Command had provided lectures, plays, cinemas, pamphlets and newspapers because the will to victory must be maintained.

MICHAELIS' ABSENCE.

Helfferich explained that Michaelis was absent because he was burdened with work and this was not a politic debate. Socialists wanted the Chancellor to excommunicate the Fatherland Party. Interruptions took place here and Helfferich exclaimed "If that is not true, I will waste no further words. If you have no confidence in the leaders of the Army and the Government ——." Shouts of "No" drowned the remainder of the sentence.

Helfferich, after a pause, said there was no object in continuing speaking and resumed his seat. The debate was adjourned till Monday.

PETROGRAD RAILWAYMEN'S STRIKE.

FAILURE OF M. KERENSKY'S APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Oct. 7.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., Oct. 7.

Railwaymen, in view of the Government's slowness in dealing with their demand for increased wages, decided to stop all railway traffic except munition and military trains on the 6th instant, and adhered to the decision in spite of an appeal by M. Kerensky not to increase the misfortunes of the country.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S PORTRAIT FOR RED CROSS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 6.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., Oct. 6.

It is stated that President Wilson is giving sittings to Mr. J. S. Sargent for a British Red Cross portrait, for which Sir Hugh Lane paid ten thousand pounds at the Red Cross Sale at Christies last year.

A GERMAN VERSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 6.
Recd. 1-0 a.m., Oct. 8.

A German wireless communiqué says the hottest points of yesterday's fighting were Poelcapelle, isolated farms, Passchendaele cross-roads, eastwards of Zonnebeke Wood, westward of Becelaere and village of Gheluvelt. The enemy temporarily advanced over this line but was unable to hold the ground owing to counter-attacks, and the English gain was restricted to a strip of one and a half kilometres in the depth between Poelcapelle and Becelaere. We retain Becelaere and Gheluvelt. We repulsed almost everywhere the twelfth French attack in three days against Hill 344.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 4.
Recd. 1-0 a.m., Oct. 8.

A German wireless communiqué says, to-day's great English attack penentrated only one kilometre deep between Poelcapelle and Gheluvelt. Bitter fighting continues east of Zonnebeke and west of Becelare.

CAPTURE OF RAMADIE.

CHANGED LINE OF BRITISH ATTACK.

WORK OF THE CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

SURRENDER OF TURKISH COMMANDER.

EYE-WITNESS' DESCRIPTION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Oct. 5.

The following telegram dated the 2nd October, 1917, has been received from "Eye-Witness," Mesopotamia:—

RAMADIE, Sept. 29.

The British captured Ramadie to-day, and the whole Turkish garrison including their commander, Ahmed Beg, together with field guns, pompoms, and a number of machine-guns and rifles.

Our force moved in two columns on the night of the 27th from the advanced camp on the Euphrates, eighteen miles west of Felujah one column on the rigth and the other on the left, and at dawn they attacked Mosheid Ridge, a low line of dunes running north and south from the Euphrates to the Habbaniya Canal. To clear the ridge and cross the canal was our first objective. Knolls were quickly occupied and enemy petrols brushed aside, and by 3 a.m. the dam of the canal, the capture and enemy patrols brushed aside, and by our hands and was rendered passable for all arms. At dawn we bombarded the main crest of the ridge, but the Turks had evacuated and replied the counter-bombardment a few minutes afterwards expecting us to follow up the barrage with an assault. We however, as soon as it became clear that the Turks were evacuating the Mushaid ridge changed our line of attack. The right column was withdrawn and swinging round west behind the left column became the left wing of the force. Our front, three and a half miles in breadth, now lay between Habbaniyah canal on the right and Aziziyah canal on the left, at a point nine miles from the Euphrates. Soon as the infantry had carried the Mushaid ridge, the cavalry made a wide sweeping movement across the desert round the right flank of the Turks. They left the battle area at 8 a.m. and by 4 p.m., they were established astride Aleppo road on a regular line of hills running at right angles with the river five miles west of Ramadie.

THE TURKS CORNERED.

By this move the Turks were cornered and the net we were flinging round them was complete. They had no bridge behind them and were cutoff from all hope of reinforcement or supplies. Their only chance was to drive in determined counter-attacks and break through before we drew the ring in closer and pointed them out from their trenches with our artillery. Meanwhile, our infantry were closing in. At one o'clock after bombardment one column attacked the Ramadie ridge on the right, while the other was working round to the Aziziyah ridge on the left.

The capture and holding of the Ramadie ridge by the British Intantry and the Gurkhas was the most gallant affair. This low pebbly rise is perfectly smooth. A long and gentle gradient barely seventeen feet above plain level, it offered no cover of any kind and our infantry became visible to the Turks a full two hundred yards before they reached the top of the rise, and as soon as they came into view the enemy opened concentrated rifle and machine-gun fire on our front, and from our right flank, while their guns opened an intense enfilade fire from batteries on our left. The British and the Gurkhas hung on to their positions and at night dug themselves in.

AZIZIYA RIDGE SEIZED WITH LITTLE OPPOSITION.

Their action, in which their gallantry and determination deserves all praise, so occupied the Turks that the left column was able to work round and seize Aziziyah ridge before dusk with very little opposition. The situation at night was that our infantry was holding the line between the canals while our cavalry astride the Allepo road five miles west of Ramadie completely cut off their retreat. It was fully expected that the Turks would attempt to break through the cavalry west, as this was the direction of their line of retreat. It was also the point where the ring was thinnest. So far the cavalry had not been seriously engaged. In the morning they had a light skirmish with snipers on the banks of the Aziziyah canal, and in the evening came shell fire of two four point two inch guns and pompoms on barges on the river. The Turks made a good shooting, but our horse-gunners had the best of the duel, and eventually the two barges were set on fire or sunk. At night our cavalry who occupied strong points on a front of three miles along the ridge prepared for a desperate struggle. The expected attack began the battle soon after three when the Turks tried to break through the Hussars and the river. Action continued for two hours till dawn when it degenerated into casual sniping. The nearest Turkish dead were found within fifty yards of the Hussars' trenches. It was now daylight and the cavalry, whose gallant defence had rendered the Turks' case well nigh hopeless, had the unique experience of watching the battle from the rear of the enemy. A small detachment of Turkish cavalry had swum the river and escaped with a score or so of infantry. But the main army with all their guns was trapped and their one hope of salvation lay in determined counter-attacks on the thin line of Hussars and Indian cavalry who held the road to the west.

To return to the infantry, soon after daybreak a column took up and attacked very gallantly and in the face of well-directed and repeated counter-attacks carried the last outlying defences of the Turks on our left, until by eight o'clock they seized and were holding the bridgehead of the Aziziyah canal. After this new repulse intense bombardment was opened on the Turkish trenches. Our thin line of cavalry far away on the west soon saw dark masses of enemy approaching and stiffened themselves for a bloody battle. They watched this advance as they thought it for over an hour.

SURRENDER OF AHMED BEG.

Then came a moment when, to their astonishment, they saw the Turks turn and walk in mass formation, towards the British. Turkish guns were silent and white flags went up all along the line. It was a general surrender. Ahmed Beg, the Turkish commander, who had been on the Euphrates all through the campaign, from the battle of Shaiba in March 1915, and whose troops confronted us at Nariyehsi all last summer and autumn, came out and surrendered with his whole force. Soon our tired troops were marching on Ramadie through a blinding dust storm.

On the battle field we passed our dead who had given their lives in the gallant action of the day before. A line of fallen bodies marked the spot to which the wave had rolled resistlessly leaving a firm line, which theratened the Turks with an investment from which there was no escape. Four hundred yards beyond, we were carelessly jumping the formidable maize of trenches the assault of which must have cost us thousands of lives, had it not been for the rapid and brilliant nature of the operation, the quick seizure of opportunity, and that ready concert of brain and army which alone materialises the dreams of tacticians.

ENGLISH TROOPS AT FRONT.

TAKE MAIN BURDEN OF WAR.

PROPORTION OF MEN ENGAGED.

GERMAN FALSEHOOD EXPOSED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 8 p.m., Oct. 7.

Much attention has been bestowed on the figures published by Reuter showing the proportions of the British troops engaged in fighting since July 31st, namely, English, Seventy per cent. Overseas troops sixteen, Scottish eight and Irish, six; and the proportions of casualties, namely, English, seventy-six per cent., Overseas troops eight, Scottish ten and Irish six.

The "Observer" says the generous prominence given in communiques to the exploits of the Dominions, Scottish, Welsh and Irish troops is England's instinctive response to the keen pride of nationality which is a past historic birthright of her neighbours in the United Kingdom and to the zest of the youth in the Dominions. Englishmen do not grudge or misunderstand disproportionate frequency with which these troops are mentioned, but when this mention is made the foundation of peculiarly foul enemy slander it is necessary to state the facts. German propagandists in Russia and America have spread the assertion that England thrusts the main burden of the war on other parts of the Empire and it was full time that official agencies grappled firmly with a falsehood so poisonous. Nothing is more vital to the enemy's purposes than to disparage the credit and weaken the authority of England in the ranks of the Grand Alliance."

BAYONET CONSPICUITY.

ENEMY INCAPACITATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 8 p.m., Oct. 7.

Reuter's corespondent at Headquarters wiring on Saturday says the infantry have been inactive during the past twenty-four hours and we are steadily consolidating our gains. Most of the prisoners taken in counter-attacks are good types equipped with brand new gear suggesting that von Arnim employed his best troops.

The correspondent understands that out of six enemy divisions, including one of guards, which have been in Gheluvelt village and Passchendaele, forty battalions so suffered that they will be incapable of fighting for some time. The bayonet was conspicuous in repelling counter-attacks. The large proportion of the enemy wounded in our casualty stations are bayonet cases. One Scottish platoon in attacking a large concrete emplacement killed twenty-seven Germans with the bayonet.

The proportion of officers captured since Thursday morning is one in forty men.

CONGRESS AND MOSLEM LEAGUE.

JOINT SESSION AT ALLAHABAD.

MRS. BESANT'S PRESIDENTSHIP.

QUESTION OF PASSIVE RESISTANCE DROPPED.

DEPUTATION TO MR. MONTAGU.

RELEASE OF INTERNED MOSLEM LEADERS URGED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 6.

The joint Conference of the All-India Congress Committee and the Council of the All-India Moslem League was held here this afternoon at the residence of the Hon. Mr. Motilal Nehru. Many of the leaders of the Hindu and Moslem public opinion, in various provinces were present. Prominent among those were the Hon. the Rajasaheb of Mahmudabad, the Hon. Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, the Hon. Mr. P. C. Mitter, the Hon. Dr. Nilratan Sarkar, the Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Mr. Hon. Gokaran Nath Misra, the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Haq, the Hon. Mr. Mazrul Haque, Mr. Abdul Kasim, the Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma, Mrs. Besant, Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji, Mr. Motilal Ghose, Rai Yatindra Nath Chaudhury, Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Mr. Gokuldas Parakh, Mr. Samarth, Mr. Chintamani, Mr. I. B. Sen, Mr. Subharao, Mr. Joshi, Messrs. Kasturi Ranga Ayengar, A. Rangaswami Ayengar, C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, Govinda Raghava Ayer, G. A. Natesan, Aiyya Aiyar, B. G. Tilak, Khaparde, Sachithananda Sinha, Purnendra Narain Singh and Lala Harkishen Lal.

MRS. BESANT WELCOMED.

Mr. Surendranath Banerji was voted to the chair. In opening the proceedings Mr. Banerji said that it would be his first duty to accord welcome to Mrs. Besant. Her release was a triumph of constitutional agitation and showed high statesmanship on the part of the authorities. He next announced that the Congress split in Calcutta had happily been made up and that Calcutta would hold the sessions of the Congress with Mrs. Besant as president.

BOMBAY'S REPORT ON PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

The reports of the various Provincial Congress Committees on the question of Passive Resistance were then placed before the Conference. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committees opinion was embodied in the following resolution:—

"That the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee while recognising the strong feeling existing in the country in support of passive resistance on account of the recent repressive measures of Government advises that, in view of the fact of Mr. Montagu's forthcoming visit to India and the purpose thereof, consideration of the question referred to this committee by the joint session of the All-India Congress Committee and the council of the All-India Muslim League, viz., the question of adoption of the policy of passive resistance both as regards its principle and working should be postponed in the hope that Government will take timely steps to allay public feeling on the question of internments and other acts of repression in order that the Secretary of State may be able to carry out his mission under the most favourable conditions."

MADRAS REPORT.

The Madras Committee's report was as follows:—

"Resolved that having regard to the altered circumstances in the political situation consideration of the question of passive resistance be deferred."

The Burma Committee was also of the same opinion as Madras.

BEHAR'S VIEW.

The Behar Committee reported as follows:—

"Resolved that the Provincial Congress Committee do recommend to the proposed joint meeting at Allahabad of the All-India Congress Committee and Muslim League to approach Government to release Mrs. Besant and her two fellow-workers, Messrs. Mohamed Ali, Shaukat Ali and Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, within a time to be fixed by the joint committee of the two bodies. That Behar shall intensify the demand by repeating it from different platforms and in case they are not released within the time so fixed, public men of the province shall betake themselves to actively preaching passive resistance to the people and be prepared to suffer all sacrifices and privations that it may involve."

U. P.'S RESOLUTION.

The United Provinces committee reported that having considered the resolution on the point referred by the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee and the Council of the All-India Muslim League on the subject of passive resistance the United Provinces Congress Committee resolved to report to the All-India Congress Committee that in their opinion it was inadvisable in the existing situation in India to adopt a policy of passive resistance.

The Behar Congress Committee's report said that it was advisable to adopt a policy of passive resistance and principle in carrying on political work in a constitutional way in such manner and form and under such circumstances as the Indian National Congress or any body authorised by it in this behalf directed.

QUESTION DROPPED.

The President said that all the provinces were at present unanimous that in view of the changed political situation of the country the question of passive resistance should be dropped for the present. The question was accordingly dropped.

DEPUTATION TO MR. MONTAGU.

The next item taken up was the discussion of arrangements in connection with the visit of Mr. Montagu. On Mr. Jinnah's motion it was resolved that a deputation consisting of 37 representatives of the of the Congress and the Moslem League should wait on Mr. Montagu and the Viceroy with an address and a reasoned statement in support of the scheme of reforms adopted by the Congress and the League It was also resolved that a memorial signed by a very large number of people should be presented to the Secretary of State and the Viceroy supporting the demand of the Congress League reform proposals. Mr. Subbarao, Mr. Wazir Hasan and Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayer were appointed secretaries for the purpose of arranging the deputation.

MR. MOHAMED ALI INCLUDED IN DEPUTATION.

A committee was appointed with the Hon. Mr. Chintamani as secretary to prepare the draft memorandum in support of the reform scheme. It was resolved by an overwhelming majority that Mr. Mohamed Ali should be a member of the deputation.

RELEASE OF MUSLIM INTERNEES URGED.

Mrs. Besant moved that the joint Conference of the Congress and League Council urge on the Government the release of Mohamed Ali and his brother, whom in the present state of information the Conference could not believe to be guilty of disloyalty hinted at by the Government and that such a release was absolutely necessary to allay the discontent and excitement of seventy millions of Moslems.

Mrs. Besant said that if the Viceroy were to know the real view of Moslem India in this matter and the confidence the Mahomedans had in the loyalty of Mr. Mohamed Ali to the King-Emperor she believed the Government would release him and his brother. Such release would serve to increase the loyalty of the Moslems at the present moment. Even the convicted Sinn Feiners had been released in Ireland and as a matter of policy Mr. Mohamed Ali should be released.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Having finished its work the Joint Conference was dissolved.

MEETING OF ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the All-India Congress Committee was then held Mr. Surendranath Banerji presiding. The Secretary read a communication from the Chairman of the Calcutta Congress Reception Committee withdrawing his reference to the All-India Congress Committee regarding the question of presidentship of the coming Congress and accepting the recommendations of the majority of provincial Congress Committees in favour of Mrs. Besant as President. Mr. Banerji announced that in view of the above communication there was no question regarding the Congress presidentship before the All-India Congress Committee.

Mr. Narendra Kumar Bose from Bengal moved that the All-India Congress Committee should take up the consideration of the Congress presidentship.

The motion was lost, as no one seconded it.

Mr. Jinnah moved that there was no reference by the Reception Committee, as the only reference was by the Chairman. The All-India Congress Committee had, therefore, no reference before it according to the Congress constitution.

At the request of friends Mr. Jinnah withdrew the motion.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION.

Mrs. Besant moved that the Secretary of State should be requested to take steps for the appointment of a Parliamentary Commission to enquire into the operation and the abuse of legislation by the Supreme Government and by the Local Government in India restraining freedom of speech and movement.

The resolution was carried. The meeting then dissolved.

GENERAL MAUDE'S SUCCESS

MR. MONTAGU'S CONGRATULATIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.
Recd. 1 a.m., Oct. 8.

Mr. Montagu has cabled to General Maude "Accept warmest congratulations on your brilliant victory and convey to officers and all ranks, British and Indian, admiration which all connected with India feel in courage and endurance displayed in securing suh a striking success. It is a fine augury for the Winter campaign."

GENERAL MAUDE'S REPLY.

General Maude replied "We are all most grateful for your kind message. British and Indian troops fighting side by side strove in friendly rivalry to be first to close with enemy and so succeeded in making victory complete and decisive."

LUXBURG FOR SPAIN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 7.
Recd. 1 a.m. Oct. 8.

Luxburg has embarked for Spain.

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL COUNCIL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a well-known fact that the Government had assured the public, during the passage of the Medical Registration Act that the status of the Vaidyas and the Hakims would in no way be affected by the Act. But no sooner was the Act passed, than the angle of vision was suddenly changed. The Bombay Medical Council had the audacity—under the provisions of the Act—to ask Dr. Popat Parbhuram, L.M. & S., J.P., for an explanation about his connection with the old established "Prabhuram Ayurvedic College" of Bombay. Dr. Popat's connection with this Ayurvedic College goes so far back as the year 1896. It is a wonder then how Dr. Popat got his Registration in the first place in the year 1912 when the Act came into force. It is an open secret that the energy and the persistent activity of Dr. Popat have been the main-spring of the continuous existence of the Ayurvedic College. The late Lt.-Col. Kirtikar, Dr. M. G. Deshmukh, Dr. Sir Bhalchandra, Drs. Sambare, Tambe, Govind Bhau Prabhakar, Ranade, N. A. Purandare, Vora, Ranina, Ghodi, Parulkar, Mukati, Gokhale, amongst others, have done yeoman's service in the work of this College. The annual conferring of the Ayurvedic Diploma on successful candidates was carried on under the Chairmanship of such well-known names as those of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar and the late Justice Badruddin Tyabji, etc. All this itself shows what position the College holds in the public estimation: It is the only institution which has been carried on, on well-thought out and logical lines in the Western Presidency.

The Bombay Medical Council must be considered to be decidedly in the wrong when they admitted Dr. Popat in the first place to the Registration. Sir Bhalchandra, a Member of the Bombay Medical Council since its inception to take only one name, has been fully aware of the prominent part played by Dr. Popat in the Ayurvedic College. It seems that the Bombay Medical Council did not attach then particular importance to the now "notorious" infamous conduct clause of the Act. Anyhow, the Medical Council has now suddenly woke up to its so-called responsibilities and has gone full tilt against Dr. Popat.

The patriotism of Dr. Popat needs no brush of mine. He knows the straight path which his duty to his country and the profession, show him.

But it is a question of the practitioners under the Ayurvedic and the Unani systems, that concerns the public. One cannot understand why these practitioner should be considered as a sort of mora lepers by the Medical Council. Is th Council prepared to say that they and they only have got the sole monopoly of the "Medical Science?"

I shall be the last man to decry down the Western methods of the Art of healing. I respect the Western Science and the lines on which it has been worked in Europe. But to press down, all these Western undigested methods of treatment, down the throats of people, entirely different in race, climate, habits and surroundings is nothing but a travesty of science and the Healing Art. Why should the public run after the Vaidyas and the Hakims? Why should the Rajas and noblemen offer huge sums to these people for their professional services? Why! Oh! Why!! Echo says that the Law of the survival of the fittest comes into play here. The Indian system of Medicine is the only system that has been trying to study the Indian diseases from the Indian point of view. I admit fully that the Indian system has lagged behind many a century in its advancement on account of the political upheavals following one on top of the other. But the little, which we have got, shows more than encouraging results in the treatment of chronic and long standing diseases. And that is exactly why the public shows its particular sympathy for the Indian system.

We—Vaidyas—want a fair field and no favour. If the Government is not prepared to help our Colleges, if it does not want any Ayurvedic Dispensaries, well, we do not want to go down on our knees for any crumbs of pity it might throw to us. What we want is to be left alone to try to improve our own indigenous system of medicine on Western methods. We do not want the Government to go out of its way to raise up obstacles in our way.

Encumbered as the Government is with a costly system of the Indian Medical Service, majority of whom do not see anything beyond their office work, we do not expect the Government to help financially our Colleges or our system of Indian treatment. But fair play is a jewel and the sooner the Government or its I.M.S. officers learn not to turn up their noses at the very mention of the Ayurvedic treatment, the better it will be.—Yours etc.

G. P. KALOKHE,
Graduate of the Parbhuram
Ayurvedic College.

Charni Road, Girgaon, Oct. 4.

DR. PRABHAKAR'S DISCLAIMER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Dr. G. B. Prabhakar in taking exception in your issue of Saturday to the statement in the petition to be sent to the Bombay Government in support of the Hon. Mr. Patel's Bill to amend the Bombay Medical Act of his views of the action of Dr. Popat Prabhuram in connection with the Ayurvedic Vidyalaya (now styled the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College) says:—"I was *at no time* an advocate of the Ayurvedic system of medicine nor am *I in any way connected* with any Institution for imparting knowledge thereof." The italics are mine. May I remind him that at the convocation for conferring Distinctions and Diplomas to the students of the Institution held in 1903 under the presidency of the Hon. R. G. Bhandarkar, C.I.E., he was one of the principal speakers in favour of the teaching in the Ayurvedic School. This speech of Dr. Prabhakar was luckily reported in the report of the Institution for the year ending 1903-1904 and I take leave to give the speech here below:—

In proposing the adoption of the report which was read by Dr. Popat, Dr. Prabhakar said as follows:—

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, I beg to propose that the report just read to us by my friend Dr. Popat Prabhuram be adopted. Dr. Popat, ladies and gentlemen, is the moving spirit of this Institution (Cheers.) His revered father, the late Vaidyaraj Prabhuram Jivanram, started this Institution in the year 1896. Like many other great undertakings, this Institution had a small beginning. It came into being as a small class attended by a few pupils to whom instruction of an elementary character in Ayurvedic, i.e., Aryan system of medicine, was imparted. It has now gradually developed into the present Institution with the assistance of our worthy friends Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and Dr. Deshmukh. With their help the scope of the Institution enlarged and it has now risen to a regular Medical School that you now see. The revered Vaidya sowed the seeds of this Institution and well has the plant been growing. Although the cruel hand of death snatched him away from us while the plant was yet young, still he left it to the tender care of his worthy son, Dr. Popat, who has tended the young plant so successfully that it has grown into a healthy tree-caring fruit in the form of graduates who will presently come forward to receive their diplomas at the hands of our revered and learned Chairman. Ladies and gentlemen, from the report you have just heard you must have noticed how successful a career this Institution has had and how it has grown into a full-fledged Medical School—I want't say that it has grown into a Medical College—where all the branches of the of the Western Medical science are taught systematically, theoretically and practically with demonstrations and with clinical instructions. You must have also noticed that this is an Institution where not only is the Western Medical science taught but in addition to that the Aryan Medical science also. Ladies and gentlemen, I am aware of the fact that there has been a good deal of criticism about this Institution. There are some critics who want us to believe that the students turned out of this institution are mere quacks. I don't see how these people are justified in calling quacks pupils who go out after being instructed with the up-to-date scientific training from an Institution which is a regular institution and where thorough scientific instruction is imparted. I know 35 years ago, before its division and transfer to Poona and Ahmedabad, in the Hospital Assistant Class attached to the Grant Medical College education was imparted to the students in the vernacular of the country—I mean in Marathi and Gujarati—in all the branches of the Western Medical science just in the same way as is done in this Institution. Those Hospital Assistants were not only employed by Government as Hospital Assistants but were also placed by them in independent charge of institution such as Charitable Dispensaries and small hospitals. If Government can trust these people with the management of Charitable Dispensaries and small hospitals and do not call them quacks, I don't see why these critics should call quacks those students who received the same education in this Institution as the Hospital Assistants, and are in addition taught the Aryan Medical science? If they call these students quacks, I don't see why they should not call the Hospital Assistants quacks? I doubt if anybody would call the Hospital Assistants quacks. Ladies and gentlemen, in this Institution instruction is imparted to the students by teachers composed of experienced Vaidyas of this city and Graduates of the Grant Medical College who are doing their work zealously, honestly, sincerely, voluntarily and honorarily. I always appreciate the work done voluntarily and honorarily, because the work done in that way is done for the love of the thing. I have seen the work done in this institution and must say that it does credit not only to the Institution itself but to the teachers also who are engaged in imparting instruction to its students. To this Institution have been added Medical and Surgical wards where students receive clinical instruction. These wards enable the students to learn the diseases at the bed-side of the patients and give them opportunity of watching both the progress of the diseases as well as the action on them of the drugs that are prescribed to the patients. In addition to teaching the students all the branches of the Western Medical science this Institution teaches them the different branches of the Eastern Medical science also through Vagbhatt, Charak and Sushrut. If the students of this Institution are to be called quacks, because in addition to their being given instruction in Western Medical science they are also taught the ancient Eastern Medical science, I don't see why we should not call sophist Graduates in Arts of the Bombay University, or, for the matter of that, of the Oxford and Cambridge Universities, because they study the Eastern and Grecian philosophies! It is said that the students who go out of this Institution compete with the Medical College Graduates. This is not a fact, although I am sure, everybody present here will be extremely happy to see such a result. But even if it were an accomplished fact, I do not see how this Institution renders itself open to condemnation. If the Institution trains up better men it should be encouraged rather than condemned. What the Institution as it is at present claims is that it turns out as good men as the men trained in the Hospital Assistant Class. If they claim any superiority over the latter, that superiority lies in their knowledge of the therapeutic properties of indigenous drugs which makes them more resourceful than the Hospital Assistants in out-of-the-way places. Such men are wanted in every village in every district in India. Many thousand people are at present lying in beds in the districts without the help of medical men; to them cheap practitioners would be a great boon. To supply that great want it is the object of this institution to turn out cheap but efficient men. Ladies and gentlemen, that being the object of the Institution, it is but fair that we should all assist it and encourage it. With these few remarks, ladies and gentlemen, I again propose that the report just read by Dr. Popat be adopted."

It happens further that Dr. Prabhakar was an examiner of the students of the school at the final examination on Monday the 25th May 1903. Moreover in the published report of the school for the years 1905-1906, Dr. Prabhakar's name figures as one of the consultants among the school board for 1905 and again among the list of examiners in different subjects since 1897. These public statements have remained upto the present day unchallenged and uncontradicted and the public may be left to judge for itself of the present strange disclaimer of Dr. Prabhakar of having ever been an advocate of this system of medicine or having been in any way connected with any institution imparting knowledge thereof.—Yours, etc.

JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.

Bombay.

"THE POPE'S WAR AIMS."

The following interesting communication has been addressed by the Archbishop of Simla to the "Simla Times":—,

The papers are publishing many item of news regarding his Holiness the Pope and the War. The above heading is from the "Civil and Military Gazette;" as if the Pope had anything to do with the War or the aims of the belligerents! The Pope, as the historic representative on earth of the Prince of Peace, is naturally doing everything in his power to bring the nations into more harmonious relationship, in so far as this is possible in accordance with the dictates of right reason and the principles of Christian charity. There are thoughtless people in Germany and Austria who think his Peace Note too favourable to the Allies, just as among ourselves there are equally thoughtless people who think him pro-Central Powers. He is neither, in one sense, and yet is both in another. Can any peace-maker assume any other attitude? We have an alleged "allied Catholic diplomat long resident in Rome" now giving us the "motives" of the Peace Note, and these are said to be; (1) a desire to have a seat at the Peace Congress. (2) fear of offending German Catholics and (3) fear of the defeat of Austria, the greatest Catholic Power.

Allow me to say that I do not believe in the "allied Catholic diplomat long resident in Rome" and his revelation of the motives of the Peace Note. Popes are not accustomed to tell comparative strangers in a promiscuous audience of the secret motives of their Notes to the Powers of the world, nor do real diplomats publish the conversation between themselves and the Vatican in the columns of the "Daily News." Besides, if anyone cares to study this "diplomat's" statements he will see that some of the things alleged to have caused astonishment to the Pope because among the Entente aims, were actually suggested in the Peace Note. The public who prefer the truth to canards about the Vatican will be doing their common sense a service by taking reports of this kind with caution, if not with suspicion.

A short time ago there was another piece of news from America to the effect that the Pope wanted the Germans to be given a base at Antwerp—and this despite the Peace Note's emphatic suggestion of Belgium's compelete independence.

Then, Father Bernard Vaughan is brought in to say the Pope does not understand the Allied cause! I know Father Vaughan well and do not think he ever said anything so foolish or impertinent. What are the Allied Ministers doing at the Vatican if the Pope is left unacquainted with their aims? People forget that Benedict XV. knows more about the nations than anybody can teach him.

The object of all these reports about the Pope is transparent to anybody who takes the trouble to watch the trend of events. Surely the Allied cause is good enough to stand on its merits without the support of allegations of doubtful taste and insufficient authenticity. Even the Pope has some right to be judged by his public acts, not by alleged and unproven secret motives; by what he himself says, and not by what others say of him. Injudicious advocates often spoil a good cause.—S. T."

U. S. CONGRESS ADJOURNS.

INSURANCE RATES FOR STEAMERS REDUCED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 1 a.m., Oct. 8.

The Congress has adjourned.

Owing to the effectiveness of Allied methods against submarines the United Government War Risk Bureau has reduced the insurance rates for American steamers traversing the war zone by one-fourth.

GERMAN MINISTER IN LIMA,

PASSFORTS HANDED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LIMA, Oct. 7.
Recd. 1 a.m. Oct. 8.

Passports have been handed to the German Minister.

(Continued from Column 6.)

ing of the Postal department and to the public being satisfied therewith I crave leave to refer to two instances of the regularity with which the postal department is at present working. This morning I received one post card posted at Mahim in Bombay on 24th September 1917, and another letter from Panchgani dated 26th September 1917, that is to say, on the 13th and 11th days of posting the same. I have sent in my complaint to the Presidency Postmaster and await his reply. Surely one can understand a day or two days' delay under the difficulties under which the post office is at present working but when matters have come to this pass one must look to the responsible authorities to put an end to the trouble and annoyance to which the public is put.—Yours etc.

C. N. W.

Bombay, Oct. 6.

POSTMEN'S STRIKE.

TOWARDS SETTLEMENT.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

SUNDAY NIGHT.

I referred yesterday to some distinct signs of the anxiety of the authorities to end the Postmen's strike without further delay, not the least among them being the increased activities of unofficial messengers. Last night, Mr. Ginwala was called, I hear, to a private conference at the Postmaster-General's Office. During the conference, proposals are said to have been made on behalf of the authorities. The latter are willing to take back the postmen and even appear to be willing to give them some more concessions. According to these proposals, the overseers, against whom an order of dismissal has been taken out, are not to be reinstated. The strikers are, on the other hand, firm in regard to this matter and I hear, they are not willing to listen to any proposals of a settlement unless the authorities agree to take the overseers back. It seems quite possible that a satisfactory settlement has been arrived at or will be arrived at before long and the postal service resumed as before.

How far this desire for a settlement on the part of the authorities is due to pressure from above, it is not easy to say. But, there is no doubt that it was in a measure, accelerated by local circumstances. Public opinion has expressed itself unmistakeably against the bad handling of the situation by the authorities and the volume of public discontent and dissatisfaction has steadily grown rather than mitigated by the way in which the arrangements for restoring order have been carried out and by the unnecessary waste of public funds. Another reason, too, why the authorities have shown themselves to be eager for the settlement at this time is stated to be that the men who were brought in here at so much expense from the mofussil have strongly expressed their inability to cope with the work here, and unless they are relieved in the proper manner before to-morrow evening, several of them seem to be determined to lay aside their sachels and clear off from Bombay. They have apparently had enough of climbing up and down the staircases and wish to have no more of it.

Now that a settlement is impending, I think it is necessary to utter a note of warning to the men and their attorneys. In view of the recent experiences of the G. I. P. Railway strike, it is absolutely necessary that everything should be committed to black and white and the men are rightly anxious for it. I have just learnt from a very reliable quarter, that it is possible the men will be given some concessions for the time being and taken back to work and that as soon as the strike is over and men have resumed duty for sometime, the Postal authorities, adopting some of the methods which found favour with the G. I. P. Railway management, might punish those whom they regard as the ringleaders. The Postmaster-General's idea seems to be to bring about, gradually, by a system of transfers, a strong admixture of various communities. At present, the postmen are almost all people of the Maratha community coming from the Konkan side, though there are some Mahomedans and Gujaratis. The men have, therefore, to be on their guard and any settlement should have it for one of its conditions that the men will not be punished for participating in the strike, or the so-called ringleaders singled out for transfer. The men have already intimated to the authorities that the reinstatement of the dismissed overseers must be a necessary condition of such settlement.

The men met as usual this morning on the Maidan and dispersed after the daily roll call was taken. All the strikers were present and answered to their names.

REPORTED LATER SETTLEMENT OF THE STRIKE.

LATER.

I hear on very good authority that a settlement has been arrived at in the Postmen's strike. Orders seem to be ready though they have not yet been issued. The demands of the men, as set forth in their revised statement are said to be the basis of settlement. I understand that the men on Rs. 30 will get Rs. 40, those on Rs. 25 Rs. 30, on Rs. 20 Rs. 25, on Rs. 17 Rs. 19, the probationers continuing to get Rs. 14, their revised pay which was sanctioned only last month. It is satisfactory to learn that the dismissed overseers will all be taken back and it could scarcely have been otherwise, since, apart from the moral aspect of the matter, that was made the first condition of any negotiations for a settlement. It may be said that the reported settlement if it materialises is on the whole satisfactory from all points of view. It is probable that the orders will be communicated to the men in the course of to-morrow and that the men resume work very soon thereafter.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Herewith I send you a postal envelope for your inspection and from which in will be seen that the letter redirected from Poona arrived in Mandvi Post Office on the 21st September but was delivered to me only to-day or after 15 days after its receipt.

Will the postal authorities now open their eyes and see their way to put the matters right? It is no good to boast and say every thing is all right.—Yours etc.

S. A. DARSHANE.

Bombay, Oct. 6

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Referring to the daily reports given out in the papers about the smooth work-

(Continued in Column 5.)

MESSRS MOHAMED ALI AND SHAUKAT ALI.

JOINT HINDU-MOSLEM DEMAND FOR RELEASE.

(From a Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, Oct. 6.

A monster meeting of Musalmans and Hindus assembled at Saharanpur last evening to protest against the detention of Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali and other interned partriots. On the motion of Maulana Khalilurrahman seconded by Munshi Mohammed Jafar, Rai S. P. Sahyal Sahib was voted to the chair.

After some preliminary remarks from the chair Mr. Abdur Rahman recited a poem. Mr. J. M. Chatterjee, Barrister, moved the first resolution in a closely reasoned speech, laying particular stress on the Raja of Mahmudabad's statement, in which Mr. Mohamed Ali is reported to have said that he wanted to enlist in the defence of India even Turkey were to contemplate an invasion. The resolution was that "the Hindus and Musalmans of Saharanpur assembled in public meeting place on record their sense of keen disappointment at the reply given on behalf of Government by Sir W. Vincent to the Hon. Mr. Jinnah's question regarding the release of Messrs. Mohomed Ali and Shaukat Ali; that this public meeting apprehended that by condemning the two gentlemen unheard and depriving them of their liberty so long the Government has denied them the birthright of every British subject to be tried in a court of law, which has created widespread dissatisfaction throughout the country; that this public meeting prays, in view of the recent policy of concentration and co-operation and of general amnesty foreshadowed by his Excellency, the Government may be pleased to order the immediate release of the interned patriots."

The proposal was eloquently supported by Pandit Somprakash, who dwelt in particular on Abadi Banu Begum's injunction to her sons and by Maulvi Viauzurul Nabi, who made a very impressive speech and called on the public to keep on agitating till the interned were released. He emphasised the fact that although every Musalman naturally sympathisises with Turkey, yet not one like Mahomed Ali would hesitate to enlist in aid of our King against any foreign power, be it even Turkey, contemplating the invasion of India.

After this Mr. Shyamlal proposed the following resolution in his own eloquent and impressive style:—"That the Hindus and Musalmans of Saharanpur assembled in public meeting view with grave concern the delay in releasing Messrs. Farlul Hasan, Abdul Kelam Arab, M. Mohamed Husain, the Raja of Karwa, Arjunlal Sethi and other interned leaders, as the policy outlined in his Excellency's speech forshadowed a general amnesty at an early date and, therefore, request the Government to order their immediate release to relieve public anxiety and dissatisfaction."

The resolution having been duly seconded and supported by Moulvi Khalilurruham and Saddiq Husain was passed. The next resolution was moved by Babu Jhummanlal in a terse little speech, "that the joint session of the All-India Congress Committee and the Moslem League to be held at Allahabad on the 6th instant be requested to take up the matter of the internments in right earnest and to lay down a line of action to be adopted throughout India to secure the early released of the intered patriots." The motion was very ably and enthusiastically supported by Munshi Mohamed Jafar and passed.

Pandit Hirdey Narain then moved that the President be authorised to send copies of resolutions Nos. 1 and 2 to the Secretary of State and the Viceroy and to send all the resolutions to the Press and to communicate resolution No. 3 to the President of the joint session of the Congress and the League to be held at Allahabad on the 6th instant.

The president then briefly summed up the proceedings by appealing to the audience to preserve sobriety, bearing in mind the watch-word "Advance" writ large on all their activities. After a vote of thanks to the chair, proposed by Moulvi Khalilurrahman, the meeting dispersed.

DHARWA CITIZENS' DEMAND.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHARWA, Oct. 6.

A public meeting of above 1,000 citizens of Dharwa, consisting of Hindus and Mohamedans, unanimously passed a resolution earnestly praying his Excellency the Viceroy to release Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali.

THE CASE OF THE "OTHER PERSONS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It seems that in triumphant joy at the belated though welcome act of justice done to Mrs. Besant and her lieutenants, people have forgotten the cases of scores of other persons, whose liberties had been taken away by the Executive on the same unjustifiable grounds as those of these worthy patriots. These other persons may be less known to fame but that does not mean that their liberty is of no consequence to the nation. In the eye of justice there can be no distinction between one man and another and if the agitation was carried on for the settlement of a principle viz. whether the executive had the power to intern a person without trial then, certainly, that agitation cannot and ought not to cease unless and until the liberty of every single individual is unconditionally restored.

And fortunately for us, the attitude of the Government at the present is entirely sympathetic—they have merely to be reminded of the cases of these unfortunate persons and it seems certain that they will readily and gladly extend justice to them as well. For if the reply which Sir W. Vincent gave to the Hon. Mr. Jinnah has not been forgotten, it is clear that the Government have already decided upon an action in the direction indicated. For the first time in the history of the Legislative in this country, the Government have vouchsafed a reply which furnishes more information than is asked for. Usually and almost without exception, the practice is to avoid that anwer or at the most to give insufficient information. Although the Hon. Mr. Jinnah had only asked whether "The Government of India propose to consider the question of the release of Mrs. Besant and her co-workers." Sir W. Vincent was authorised to make the further statement that "the Government of India are prepared subject to the same conditions to take the same course in regard to other persons upon whom restrictions have been placed under these rules." "This important departure from usual practice if it signifies anything signifies that the Government of India would be prepared but to release them in response to public voice. The unsatisfactory qualifying phrase, "subject to the same conditions" has now no force, for no conditions have been imposed upon Mrs. Besant and her co-workers. Under such circumstances it seems quite clear that if these "other persons" are not released, the fault is of the public who did not demand their release rather than of the Government. It is now for the leaders to take up their case also and have them released.

In this connection it is necessary to bring one more name before the public and that is the name of Pundit Arjunlal Sethi. He has been confined in the Jaipur State for over 3 years at the request of the Government of India for reasons best known to them only, for no trial was ever held and no opportunity was ever offered to him to vindicate himself. This was so with all other internments but in this case the restrictions took the form of "confinement in Jail." This, I believe, makes the case the worst and the most urgent of all. This may have been due to the excessive zeal of the State to oblige the Government of India. However, is it even now too much to hope that the Government of India will recommend to the Jaipur State the release of Pundit Arjunlal Sethi (whose innocence the Jain community and those who knew him have never doubted) and thus earn the gratitude of the entire Jain community whose duty it now plainly is to request the Government of India with one voice for such action? It is even possible that the recommendation has already been sent and his Highness' Government is only awaiting a request from the public and the Jains on his behalf. It is therefore highly essential for the public and for the Jains specially to approach the Maharaja of Jaipur with such a request and the honoured Pundit will soon breathe the fresh air of freedom.—Yours, etc.

JUSTICE.

Lucknow,

DEFENCE OF INDIA RULES.

A TANNER CHARGED WITH CONTRAVENTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 5.

A complaint was filed yesterday by Mr. J W. Wood, Inspector of Tanneries, Madras, on behalf of the Munitions Board of India charging Mr. P. Sriramulu Chetty of Cuddapah and his agents with the offence of contravening certain provision of the Defence of India Consolidation Rules, 1915. The facts as alleged are briefly as follows:—Under powers vested by the Defence of India consolidation rules, notice was issued by the Controller for hides, India, for all tanners not to put any goat or sheep skins into tannage after 28th April 1917, and also that no such skins should be in tannage after 10th June 1917. The Inspector of tanneries in the course of his inspection of the Cuddapah Tannery on 8th June 1917, found certain sheep skins in the process of deliming, which showed that they were put into tannage after 28th April and again on inspection on the 17th June he found the same skins in the process of booking. The Inspector thereupon reported the matter to the Munitions Board who sanctioned the prosecution of the accused under the Defence of India consolidation rule. Consent in writing of the District Magistrate for initiation of these proceedings was also obtained.

AMAZING STRENGTH AND ENERGY CREATED BY PHOSPHATE.

NO TASK TOO HARD; NO STRAIN TOO GREAT.

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PRESS OPINION.

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MADRAS, G. T.

MRS. BESANT AND PARTY AT ALLAHABAD.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION ON ARRIVAL

REPLY TO ADDRESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 5.

Mrs. Besant, Mr. Arundale and Mr. Wadia arrived this afternoon at Allahabad. The platform was closed to the public, but members of the Reception Committee were allowed in. The party was received by Lala Sheocharan Lal, Chairman of the Besant Reception Committee, the Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. S. Sinha and others. Amid shouts of "Bande Mataram" from outside, where an immense crowd had assembled, the visitors were led to a Shamiana where Lala Sheocharan Lal read an address of welcome on behalf of the citizens of Allahabad. Among those on the dais were Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. B. G. Tilak and Mr. Bomanji. Mrs. Besant replied thanking them for the reception. A procession of elephants, motors and carriages was then formed. Mrs. Besant's landau being dragged by her admirers. The route was gaily decorated with flags buntings and triumphal arches, Home Rule colours predominating. Crowds of people assembled on the way and cheered the visitors as they passed, and progress at some points was slow, so great was the enthusiasm displayed. At the gate of the Home Rule office, Mrs. Besant received the address from the Home Rule League which was read by the president, the Hon. Pundit Motilal Nehru, to which she replied. Mrs. Besant was then led to a shamiana where the ladies of Allahabad welcomed her. The procession then continued till the house of the Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru was reached quite late in the evening.

THE CASE FOR HOME RULE.

In the course of her reply to the Home Rule League address, Mrs. Besant said that in the struggle for Home Rule she was asked why she wanted it. She could give no better reply than in the pregnant words of Mr. Tilak "Because it my birthright." In this great struggle they shall find that as soon as England understands India is on their side, that Indian blood has soaked through the soil of Flanders, Gallipoli, Egypt and Mesopotamia, that their fathers and mothers had left the bodies of their children in foreign lands dying for liberty's sake, and that they fought side by side with Englishmen. England cannot deny the liberty that their children had died for so that other nations may enjoy it."

CONGRESS-LEAGUE SCHEME.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S APPROVAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 5.

The Secretary of the Madras Presidency Association (Messrs. P. S. Guruswami Naidu and Ranganatha Mudaliar) have wired the following message to the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy, Simla:—"Regarding the telegram sent by eight persons and also by the Dravidian Association, the Madras Presidency Association formed at a meeting of about a thousand non-Brahamanas belonging to various callings, representing the view of the largest number of non-Brahmanas in the presidency repudiate the statements of the said two telegrams and reiterates its adherence to the Congress League reform scheme, subject to adequate communal representation for non-Brahmana communities in the presidency, and repudiates the suggestion that Brahmans are controlling the movement, and does not apprehend the danger of a Brahman oligarchy. The South Indian People's Association and the newspaper "Justice" are controlled by a limited liability company of about 300 shareholders. The South Indian Liberal Federation is an annexe of the South Indian People's Association and the newspaper "Justice," the Dravidian Association and the Central Educational Association are small bodies concerned only with matters educational, and are in no sense political institutions. The effect of the policy, of the newspaper "Justice" has been to rouse bitterness of communal feeling. The two directors of the South Indian People's Association not approving of their policy have joined the Madras Presidency Association. The difference pointed out in telegrams between the two manifesto letters, are verbal and trivial and are due to two drafts prepared and signed separately by numerous signatories one of which alone was published in newspapers, adding the names of all the signatories to both drafts. One director and another, a shareholder and also organiser of the Coimbatore Conference have publicly repudiated the claims of the newspaper "Justice" to represent the opinion of even its shareholders."

HORSE AS LIFE-SAVER.

An interesting story of how a soldier's life was saved by the sagacity of his horse has been told in a letter to his friends at Deal by Bombardier H. Wood, of the Royal Field Artillery, while serving on the Salonika front. Wood says: "I was out on a mounted patrol one very dark and wet night and got lost in the mountains. Suddenly I came to a deep ravine, but did not know until my horse snorted and came to a halt. I coaxed her but she would go no further. I found I was on the precipice of a deep ravine, 300ft. deep. The worst of it was, as soon as I showed a light the enemy started blazing away with machine-guns. I could hear the bullets striking the rocks just down the cliffs. If they had had a little more elevation I should not have been writing this letter. When I reached my battery next morning I gave my faithful mare an extra bag of corn."

CALCUTTA RACES.

A JOCKEY SUSPENDED.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.

The "Racing Calendar" to a day published the following:—

(1) As a result of enquiry into the riding of Jockey R. Billett at Calcutta at the Second Monsoon Meeting, Fifth day, Thursday September 27th, the Stewards have withdrawn his license up to December 16, 1917.

(2) The Stewards view with disfavour the growing custom among certain owners of entering horses which are expected to be handicapped as top weights and then accepting without any intention of running horses solely with the object to keeping weights down for the benefit of other horses in the same interest. In order to put a stop to this practice Stewards have directed, the handicapper in cases in which he has reason to believe that the horse or horses have been entered for this purpose, to disregard usual limit in allotting weight to such horses and to frame a handicap so that suitablo weights are given to remaining horses.

(3) Mr. Arthur Fawcett has been appointed Secretary of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club on and from 1st October, 1917.

POONA RACE COURSE HAPPENINGS.

Our Poona correspondent writes:—

There is a very large majority of frequenters of Western India race meetings who pronounce an unanimous judgment that *it was time* the Poona race management was strongly criticized and that the controlling body should no longer be left to pose as deities of the Turf who are not responsible to any one for their actions and inactions.

There is also a small minority of servile and snivelling adherents of the management who hold the racing hierarchy in reverential awe and who regard the articles published under the above heading as rank blasphemies and sacrilegious in tone. Such as these are ever ready to take off their hats and applaud every act and movement of the racing staff.

Now that a flood of light has begun to penetrate into the dark corners of the holy of holies and the general public and the racing *clientele* are beginning to realize that the stewards of race meetings are, after all, only mortals and are powerless to hurl thunderbolts, they are awakening to a sense of their security under the protection of an independent and outspoken journal.

There is one subject that has for a long time been under public discussion in connection with the Turf administration. This is the financial statement of the Turf Club. Is the Turf Club a registered institution? If it is not the attention of the Registrar of Companies should be drawn to the fact. If it is why is not a full statement of accounts published? Annual meetings are held in camera at which accounts are submitted and passed. Nothing further is permitted to go before the public. Lakhs and lakhs of rupees pass through the hands of the Turf Club and the public who support and contribute to the fabulous salaries of the staff are denied all access to the accounts. Had Lord Sydenham still been Governor of Bombay he would have insisted on the debit and credit statements of the Turf Club being brought into the light of day. This matter should not be allowed to rest here.

TRANSFER OF MINES.

RULE UNDER DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

Under the Defence of India Act 1915, the following rule shall be added 2-R: (1) No owner of a mine shall, without the previous sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council transfer such mine or any interest therein to any person other than a British subject or to a foreign-controlled company. For the purposes of this rule (A) the expression "British subject" means a person who is a natural born British subject within the meaning of the British nationality and status of the Aliens Act of 1914 and includes a subject of a State in India. (B) The expression "foreign controlled company" includes any company, firm or association or body of individuals whether incorporated or not, (1) which is not established in and subject to the laws of some part of his Majesty's Dominions or of some British protectorate, and has not its principal place of business therein or (2) of which the majority of the directors or the partners or persons occupying the position of directors or partners by whatever name called are not British subjects or (3) of which the majority of the voting power or the predominant interest is in the hands of persons who are not British subjects or of persons who exercise their voting power or hold their interest directly or indirectly on behalf of persons who are not British subjects or (4) of which the control is by any other means whatever in the hands of persons who are not British subjects or (5) of which the managing body is a foreign controlled company or the majority of the managing body are appointed by a foreign controlled company. (C) The expression "Mine" includes a quarry and any mineral deposit or land known or believed to contain a mineral deposit of commercial value. (D) The expression "Owned" includes lessee or any person having a transferable interest or any agent of such owner lessee or person. (2) (a) Any person to whom a transfer of any mine has been made in contravention of this rule, and (b) any agent entrusted with the charge, control or management of a mine by or on behalf of such transferee and having reason to believe that such a transfer has been made, who works such a mine or removes any produce or output thereof shall be deemed to have contravened these rules.

BRITISH POLICY IN INDIA.

KING'S COMMISSIONS FOR INDIANS.

MR. MONTAGU'S STATEMENT.

In the House of Commons on Monday, August 20 the Speaker took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

Mr. Montagu (Cambs. Chesterton, L.), replying to Mr. C. Roberts (Lincoln, L.), said:—The Government of India have for some time been urging that a statement should be made in regard to Indian policy. and I am glad to have the opportunity afforded by my Hon. friend's question of meeting their wishes. The policy of his Majesty's Government with which the Government of India are in complete accord, is that of the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration, and the gradual development of self-governing institutions, with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire. They have decided that substantial steps in this direction should be taken as soon as possible and that it is of the highest importance as a preliminary to considering what these steps should be, that there should be a free and informal exchange of opinion between those in authority at home and in India. His Majesty's Government have accordingly decided, with his Majesty's approval, that I should accept the Viceroy's invitation to proceed to India to discuss these matters with the Viceroy and the Government of India, to consider with the Viceroy the views of local governments, and to receive with him the suggestions of representative bodies and others. I would add that progress in this policy can only be achieved by successive stages. The British Government and the Government of India, on whom the responsibility lies for the welfare and advancement of the Indian people, must be the judges of the time and measure of each advance, and they must be guided by the co-operation received from those upon whom new opportunities of service will thus be conferred, and by the extent to which it is found that confidence can be reposed in their sense of responsibility. Ample opportunities will be afforded for public discussion of the proposals, which will be submitted in due course to Parliament.

Mr. Roberts.—While congratulating the right hon. gentleman on the very far-reaching statement of policy which he has made, I would ask him whether a statement to the like effect will be made officially in India.

Mr. Montagu.—The same statement will be made in India to-day. Sir J Rees (Nottingham, E., U.).—When does the right hon. gentleman go to India? Mr. Montagu.—During the winter. Commander Wedgwood (Newcastle-under-Lynn, L.) asked whether, in view of this admirable departure, there was any chance of an amnesty being granted to the people imprisoned in India. Mr. Montagu:—I cannot add anything to my statement. As my hon. and gallant friend knows, the responsibility for the maintenance of order in India rests on the Government of India. Mr. Hewins, (Hereford, U.) asked whether the principles on which the Secretary for India proposed to act were correctly outlined by him in the speech he made before his appointment. Mr. Montagu.—That speech was made when I was a private member, and represented my own views. I am now acting as the spokesman of his Majesty's Government. Mr. Hewins asked if those views had been accepted by his Majesty's Government. Mr. Montagu.—I do not think I can make an announcement of policy when the decision of the Cabinet is that we should proceed to elaborate that policy by conversations between the India Office and the Government of India. Mr. Hewins.—Is it not the fact that statements of policy were put forward by himself and Lord Islington on that occasion? What we want to know is whether those statements represent the views of the Government. Mr. Montagu.—I have to-day announced the views of the Government. I dont't think I can be cross-examined about a speech which I made as a private member.

THE KING'S COMMISSIONS FOR INDIANS.

Mr. Montagu, in replying to Mr. C. Roberts, said:—The Government have decided that the bar which has hitherto precluded the admission of Indians to commissioned rank in his Majesty's Army should be removed, and in accordance with this decision steps are being taken for the grant of commissions to nine Indian officers belonging to the native Indian land forces who have served in the field in the present war and have been recommended for this honour by the Government of India in recognition of their services. Their names will be notified in the "London Gazette," and they will be posted to the Indian Army in the same "Gazette." The general conditions under which Indians should in future be eligible for commissions are under discussion between the Government of India and myself. I will in due course consult the Army Council with a view to the introduction of a carefully considered scheme which will provide for the selection of candidates and for their training in the important duties which will devolve upon them.

Commander Wedgwood.—Where will that training take place, in India or at Sandhurst? Mr. Montagu.—These gallant officers require no training. They have earned their commissions on the field of battle. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the future, that is under consideration. Replying to Colonel Sir J. Norton Griffiths (Anglesey, L.) Mr. Montagu added that at the present moment the principle of granting commissions to Indians had been conceded. As to the future, the Government would await events. Colonel Sir J. Norton Griffiths.—Is this the outcome of the Army Council's decision? Mr. Montagu.—It is the decision of the Government.

MR. GOKHALE'S POLITICAL TESTAMENT.

Sir J. Rees asked whether the House would have an opportunity of discussing the political last will and testament of the late Mr. Gokhale.

Mr. Montagu.—This question should properly be addressed to the Leader of the House, but I think in the circumstances a discussion on the document to which my hon. friend refers would not be possible or useful at preseat. Sir J. Rees.—Will the right hon. gentleman take into account this statesmanlike document in the negotiations with India? Mr. Montagu.—Certainly; any document left by Mr. Gokhale and published by his friends must receive the most careful consideration.

Mr. MONTAGU ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

Sir S. Subramanya Aiyar

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ALLEGED RIOTING IN WORKSHOPS

TRIAL OF G. I. P. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday Mr. B. N. Athayle resumed the hearing of the case in which Superintendent Stenson charged (1) Dajiba Ramji, (2) Noormahomed Di mahomed, (3) Ashrafhussen Shaikh Kaloo, (4) Waman Dadoo, (5) Rahamin Rubin, (6) Dhondu Balu, (7) Ibrahim Ahmed, (8) Bhicoo Mahadu, (9) Bala Laxuman, (10) Jackey Fernandez, and (11) Maneckshaw Rustomji, employees of the Parel Workshops of the G. I. P. Railway Company, with being members of an unlawful assembly, and being members of such unlawful assembly, with committing rioting in the workshops on the 4th ultimo, under sections 143 of 147 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. K. F. Nariman defended the first, second and seventh accused; Mr. Pereira appeared for the third accused; Mr. D. S. Erulkar for the fifth, sixth and eleventh accused; Mr. M. A. Somji for the fourth and Mr. K. A. Somji for the ninth accused; Mr. M. N. Chhatrapati for the eight accused and Mr. J. B. Patel for the tenth accused.

Henry Cooper, cross-examined by Mr. Patel said everything was quiet when he went to work in the morning. He worked up to 5-30 p.m. He did go round the machine shop; it may be once or twice. He did have a talk with Mr. Bonner and he told him all he had seen before tiffin time. Mr. Bonner did not ask witness to watch the men going or entering the shops. He had never spoken to No. 10 and he did not know that he was in the machine shop. Witness did not see Herbert before tiffin time and 9-30 a.m. He did not telephone for the guards. Neither Temple nor witness started the row by driving the men back. He never laid his hands on the men that morning; nobody gave his statement at the Police Station in the presence of witness; Meek was there. He was simply asked to recognise the men, and he recognised Nos. 2 and 10.

AN ACCUSED IN EPILEPTIC FIT

Maneckshaw Rustomji accused No. 11 fell down on the floor from an attack of epileptic fit, and had to be removed.

The case was adjourned to Monday at 4 p.m.

CHARGE OF CAUSING HURT.

ACCUSED FINED RS. 50.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Sayad Bax Sayad Hussain, an apprentice in the Brass foundry of the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Parel charged William Fairweather, foreman there, with voluntarily causing hurt on Saturday the 15th September, 1917.

Mr. D. S. Erulker, with Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. Somji appeared for the complainant, Mr. G. C. Bowen defended.

PROSECUTION STORY.

It was stated for the complainant that he was working for the last two years in the workshops under the accused. On the day in question he left the place where he was working and went to another workman to borrow a tool. In the meantime the accused came up to the place and asked him why he had left his place. The complainant said that he had gone to borrow a tool. The accused said it was false and that the complainant had gone there to have a chat with the other workmen. The complainant denied, and the accused got excited, gave him a slap on the left cheek and a severe kick below the abdomen. The boy sat down dazed, with intense pain. The accused went away leaving him in that condition. After a time the complainant went to the accused and said that he had passed blood in the urine. The accused ordered him to go away. The complainant again fainted in the time-keeper's office. He was then taken to the Police station and thence to the J. J. Hospital where the injuries were marked.

HOUSE SURGEON'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. Bardi, the House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital produced the certificate and gave evidence as regards the nature of the injuries caused.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He had only flicked his ears, nothing else.

COMPLAINANT CROSS-EXAMINED.

In cross-examination the complainant said the accused Fairweather had struck many persons in the workshops, but he could not say how many times. The accused saw his wounds in his office and asked him to sit down in the office. He did not speak to his brother about this because he was living separately. The complainant denied that Fairweather only flicked his ears. He came of his own accord to the court to file a complaint against Fairweather.

Shivram Vishram, the man of whom the complainant had asked for the tool and other witnesses confirmed the statements made in the complaint.

DEFENCE ADDRESS.

Mr. Bowen in addressing the Court said that the case was one of the cases arising out of the strike. The complainant had been put up by others to bring this case. Fairweather had only flicked the ears of the complainant. It was a difficult thing to get witnesses as there was much feeling among the men now. Fairweather was not a man who would spite his men and much less kick them. But discipline was required in a shop of this kind and smacking a boy like the complainant would do him a world of good. Looking at Fairweather, the court would come to no other conclusion than that he was an innocent man, although kicking on vital parts was a very serious offence. He thought the abrasions on that part of the body must have been caused to the complainant by either his friends or himself. The case was made up by some people who wanted to get Fairweather into trouble.

Mr. Erulker submitted that if the story advanced for the accused was true no man would injure himself on those parts to bolster up a case.

ACCUSED FINE RS. 50.

The magistrate in convicting the accused said the case for the defence had not impressed him very much and there was no sufficient motive for bringing this case. The court did not believe that a man would injure himself on delicate parts and get up a case. The accused was fined Rs. 50.

Mr. Bowen asked for an appealable fine and the court offered him, if he desired it, to inflict a fine of Rs. 201. Mr. Bowen declined, however.

CHARGE OF CAUSING PUBLIC NUISANCE.

MESSRS. DIXON AND CO. ACCUSED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, on Friday, Mr. Frank Oliveira heard the case in which Mr. Jehangir Nanabhoy Burjorji, a resident of Mazagon, charged Mr. H. W. Dixon of Messrs. Dixon and Company, proprietors of an iron foundry at Mazagon, with causing a public nuisance. Mr. M. P. Kanga, solicitor, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitors, was for the defence.

COMPLAINANT'S CASE.

Mr. Kanga in opening the case said this was a case of public nuisance caused by a foundry even since 1912. The nuisance was getting intolerable, and consisted of hammering and clashing causing tremendous noise in the neighbourhood. A case complaining against the same nuisance was before the Court about two years ago, but was dismissed on a technical ground, namely, that the witnesses could not fix the day on which the nuisance was alleged to have been caused. Mr. Kanga said the accused had defied every authority and every law up to now.

The Magistrate: Why do you say it is a public nuisance?

WHY IT WAS A PUBLIC NUISANCE.

Mr. Kanga: Because it affects the people living in the locality. There are two schools in the neighbourhood, one attended by 200 and the other by 100 students. Then there is the Homji Hall where there are six residents, and some tenants in the compound. There is then the Zenana Mission School for ladies, where it is impossible to do the teaching work.

The Magistrate said if the noise of the foundry was considered a public nuisance, then the same complaint would apply to Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas' workshops and other factories in Bombay. They could not all be removed from the city.

Mr. Kanga: Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas are doing their work in a large compound and the noise does not reach the residences in the locality.

The Magistrate: That workshop also produces a great deal of noise.

Mr. Kanga submitted that granting that to be the case and that the people living in the neighbourhood did not complain that was no reason why other parties should not complain.

Mr. Kanga then proceeded to cite authorities in support of his contention that the noise created by the accused's factory was a public nuisance and came within the section of the Penal Code under which the charge was laid.

NERVES ALLEGED AFFECTED BY NOISE.

He said witnesses in the case would tell the Court the nature of the noise, was utterly intolerable. It affected the nerves of the residents of the neighbourhood. He had got lady witnesses who would say they could not get on with their studies on account of the noise and had to give up the same.

The Magistrate: Why don't you take an injunction from the High Court and get the nuisance stopped?

Mr. Kanga: An injunction would mean cost.

The Magistrate: So the cheaper way is to come to this Court.

Mr. Kanga said that they could not expect each of the residents in the neighbourhood to go to the High Court for an injunction.

The Magistrate: But one of them can do it.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge of causing a public nuisance. He was working under a license granted by the Municipality.

Questioned by the Magistrate, Mr. Kanga fixed the dates of nuisance as from 7th July to 18th August, 1917.

"IMPOSSIBLE TO LIVE THERE."

The Rev. George Aldridge, examined by Mr. Kanga, said at present he resided at No. 47 Mazagon Road. The place was called the Zenana Mission House. Next door to it was the factory. He came there on September 25. When the work was going on he and the other residents of the house felt that they were in the infernal regions. It was impossible to live there. On Wednesday between 10 and 11 a.m. the din was so great that all the members of the house left their respective rooms and gathered in the farthest end of the place. At that time he distinctly heard the noise of ten to fifteen different hammers working on a boiler.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne, the witness said the house had been in the occupation of the Zenana Mission between twenty-five and thirty years. He knew that during the last five years the ladies had to vacate it for some time on account of the noise.

A VERY TERRIFIC NOISE.

Miss Nichols, senior missionary living in the Zenana House, examined by Mr. Kanga, said, the hammers working on boilers caused a very terrific noise. She thought the foundry was started in 1911. They were not able to do the regular missionary work in the way they should do owing to the noise. They conducted English classes and sewing classes of different kinds. It was not possible for them to communicate with their servants for the same reason.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne, the witness said she had no medical evidence to show that any one in the house suffered in health owing to the noise.

Some more witnesses were examined, and further hearing of the case was adjourned to October 11.

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CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 8TH OF OCTOBER, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN AND THE HON MR JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEAL FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

Appeal No. 56-16-25-17 Suit 337-16.—Craigie B & C, Surajmal B Mehta v. B G Horniman and ors, Jamsetjee R & D, Part Heard.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISECSAL IN CHAMBERS.

1012-17.—Khund L & M, Messrs. Nowla Donga & Co. a firm v. Ramrao Harischandra Mantri.

FOR CONSENT DECREE IN COURT.

1477-15.—Maneckial & Co., Bai Santok widow v. Chunilal Jivandas & ors, Payne & Co., Little & Co.

1108-17.—In Person, Krishnadas Goverdhandas v. Venketesh Anlaji Balpatake & anr, In Person, Agst 2nd Def.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES.

782-17.—M B Chothia, Nanalal Motichand a firm v. Mulchand Ranchordas a firm & anr, Motichand & D, Jehangir G & B, Part Heard.

820-16.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Abdoolally Moolla Goolamally v. Badrudin Mulla Goolamally and ors, Unwalla P & P.

687-17.—Crawford B & Co., Narayan Pandurang Salkar v. Balcrishna Mahadeo Seth Parkar & ors, Bhimji & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

898-16.—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Deoji Kuverji K & Ch.

1249-14.—Madhowji K & Ch, Bai Gangabai widow v. Ludha Dossa and ors, Edgelow G W & Co., Dastur and Co., Little & Co., Shamrao M and H.

1223-15.—Payne and Co., Niamatullabai v. Ahmedbhoy Shaik Kaderbhoy & ors, Serveyor & Co., Wadia G & Co., Payne and Co., Captain and V.

701-17.—D J Mantri, Rai Bahadur Vinayakrao Sddanand Joshi v. Shanker Ballaji Navalkar & ors, In person.

204-17.—S A Tyabjee (for a pauper), Laxmibai widow v. Kaua Massingji and ors, Shroff and D.

725-17.—Malvi M R & Co., Kasturchand Sadasukh v. Balkisson Hardayal and anr, Khandwalla & Co.

856-17.—Motichand & D, Dada Haji Essak v. Munchershaw Nusserwanji Chandabhai, Nanu H & Co.

S C Ct. 678-24898-16.—Merwanji K & Co., Phiroze C Mistry v. The Mitsni Bussan Kaisha Ltd, Crawford B & Co.

S C Ct. 679-24899 16.—Merwanji K & Co., Phiroze C Mistry v. The Mitsni Bussan Kaisha Ltd, Crawford B & Co.

470-17.—Motichand and D, Ratansey Devkaran v. Messrs Nanu N Bharucha & Co. a firm, Daphtary F & D.

13-16.—Madhowji K & Ch. Mulchand Sobhagmal a firm v. Raichand Lakhmichand & anr.

1271-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Haji Ahmed Haji Hassum Dada v. Gopinath Jivan Kiny, D J Mantri.

1306-15.—Captain and V, Rajmal Lakhichand v. Dawji Hirji and anr, Madhowjee K & Ch.

609-17.—Mulla & M, Fatmabai widow v. Ebrahim Moledona, Captain & V.

ALL-INDIA CASUALTY LIST,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 3.

The following names of British officers appear in casualties lists Nos. 505 and 506 Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Captain W. G. Ayscough, I. A.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Lt.-Col. G. H. Griffith, R. E.
Lt. N. H. F. Hammett, I. A. R. O.

WOUNDED.

Captain K. C. S. Erskine, I. A.
Captain R. P. Landon, R. A.
Lieut. P. P. Braithwaite, I. A. R. O.

MISSING.

Lieut. M. G. Begg, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut. E. M. Baillon, Canadian Rifle Brigade.
Captain J. R. Philpott, R. F. C.

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APPLICATIONS FOR SUB-AGENCIES INVITED.

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MOTORIST FINED RS. 30.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. K. Khairaz, Mr. Giles, Chief Inspector of Motor Vehicles, charged Ramdas Javerbhai Jagjivan, a merchant with driving his motor car at 10-30 p.m. on the 14th September along Queen's Road at a speed of 25 to 30 miles an hour. Mr. Faiz B. Tyebji and Mr. D. S. Erulkar defended the accused.

The evidence was that the Commissioner of Police found the accused driving at a very fast pace, followed him up, and, when the accused stopped near the Marine Lines station, examined his own speedometer, which registered a speed of thirty miles an hour. The accused pleaded guilty, urging as an extenuating circumstance, that he went fast in order to fetch a doctor for his wife who had suddenly taken ill. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 30 and ordered the conviction to be endorsed on the license.

ILLICET FOSSESSION OF OPIUM.

TWO MONTHS EACH TO 8 CHINAMEN.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Sub-Inspector Husan Ali charged Gao Kat and eight other Chinese seamen with possessing opium, collectively valued at Rs. 2835, without a license. It appeared from the evidence that the accused were arrested yesterday morning at the Customs Gate, Modi Bunder, with the drug in their possession. The accused were convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment each. The Magistrate remarked that the chief credit was due to the peon Dinker Babaji who detected the case.

RS. 100 ASSAULT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. B. N. Athavle has disposed of a case in which Sub-Inspector Pepin charged Rajaram, a Purdeshi, with causing hurt with a dangerous weapon to one Amratlal. Mr. Dinshah F. Dastur appeared for the complainant, while Mr. N. N. Saher and Mr. Moosa defended the accused.

The complainant alleged that on the 26th September his nephew Nathalal was assaulted by the accused's brother as he did not pay for the milk supplied to him. The next day when the complainant was passing by the accused's shop he saw the latter's brother and remonstrated with him for his assault on his nephew. This led to some discussion. In the meantime the accused came up, took a bamboo and struck the complainant with it on the head thrice, with the result that the complainant fell down. The complainant's nephew came to the rescue, whom also the accused struck with a stick. The complainant was taken to hospital.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He alleged the complainant and his nephew pelted stones at his brother and beat him, and his brother therefore in self-defence struck the complainant. He (the accused) came there afterwards.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 100, in default to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

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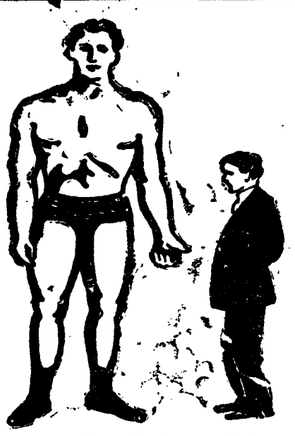

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THE DRINK TRAFFIC.

EVILS OF STATE OWNERSHIP.

BY SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN, BART.

Some good friends of temperance are inclined to favour State purchase of the drink business, honestly believing, that the people will benefit if the Government takes this sinister trade into its own hands. Are there reasonable, grounds for this belief? The idea of the Government becoming the purveyor of drink to the people is repugnant to the moral sense. But taking State purchase as a suggestion based on expediency, we must ask: Is there reason to believe that management by a State department will promote temperance by restricting consumption? Will such management readily give effect to a popular demand for Local Option, or Prohibition Can an Administration hard pressed for ways and means be trusted to resist the temptation of a great and growing revenue, easily collected by well organised official machinery?

To obtain an answer to these questions we have the experience of India, where State ownership has existed for many years, the profits of the drink monopoly going to the Government. Has this system promoted temperance? Has it commended itself to the approval of the Indian people? No, it has not. For half a century, on behalf of the people, temperance reformers in India have protested against this system, carrying on an uphill struggle against the policy of the Excise Department. And, as illustrating the consequent attitude of the Government itself in this great controv

I would invite attention to the proceedings of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, which recently held its twenty-ninth annual meeting in London, and reported the results of the temperance propaganda carried on by its two hundred affiliated societies in the various provinces of India.

The whole history of the controversy shows that the temperance propaganda—the demand for restriction and local control—comes from the Indian people, and that the Government, acting through its revenue collecting department, is practically the sole opposing force. For it must be borne in mind that in India the conditions which make for temperance are much more favourable than in this country. In India there has never existed a powerful capitalist class with a vested interest in the sale of drink; there is no national habit of drinking; and no tradition of State complicity in purveying intoxicants. On the contrary, public opinion is all the other way.

The use of intoxicants is forbidden by the religious law alike of Hindu and Moslem, and is disapproved by all sections of society: equally obnoxious is it to the old-time orthodox and to the modern reformers, who year by year in the Indian National Congress record a resolution in favour of restriction and local control. The action in this matter of a Government professing high ideals appears altogether incongruous to the Indian mind; for whereas in pre-British days the sale of drink was irregular and contemned, it has in modern times been given State recognition, British Government officials selling the liquor shops by auction to the highest bidder; so that the Excise Department has now become one of the most lucrative revenue collecting agencies of the State. The amount received from the liquor monopoly has has increased from £3,721,000 in 1900-01 to £8,498,000 in 1915-16. Twenty years ago the revenue derived from drink was 19 per cent. of the total proceeds of taxation; it is now 32 per cent.

No one denies that in a general way the Government desires to combat intemperance; but it has accepted the services of the Excise Department—a Frankenstein monster of its own creation—and is now powerless in its hands. Under these conditions the position of our rulers in India is painful and humiliating. They profess a hearty desire to reduce intemperance, but through their officers they discountenance the efforts of temperance workers, and themselves accept large profits from the drink trade, which India regards as the wages of sin. As in the case of the Apostle Paul, to will is present with them, but how to perform that which is good they find not. For the good that they would they do not, but the evil which they would not that they do.

Looking to these considerations, friends of temperance in this country should beware of countenancing the expenditure of public money in creating a system which places the Government in a position of direct antagonism to temperance reform. Experience in India shows that State ownership is no remedy for intemperance, and that the Government cannot be trusted to deal with this great national evil in accordance with the higher aspirations of the people. The "Good Templars' Watch-Word."

THE FORBIDDEN CHERRY.

Half a cherry monopolised the attention of the Bath City magistrates for some time in mail week when Mr. A. Houldsworth, a well-known local pastrycook, was summoned for infringing the cake and pastry Order.

He admitted that he displayed for sale cherry cakes on the outside of which was a piece of preserved cherry, but said the cherry was only placed there to distinguish these cakes from madeira or cocoanut cakes. He complained that the authorities were out-Prussianing the Prussians.

The Bench accepted the defendant's explanation and dismissed the case on payment of costs.

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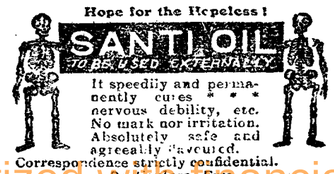

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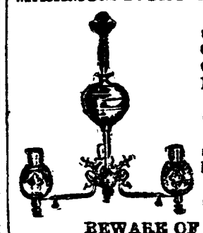

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THE WEATHER

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 5th Oct. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 1 p.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.643	Inch
Temperature of Air	76.4	Deg
Wet bulb Thermometer	74.9	"
Dew Point	74.3	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.963	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	10.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	77.6	"
Minimum do.	74.9	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.WSW.	
Movement of Wind do. do	297	Miles.
Fall of Rain	5.73	Inches.
Total fall during month	11.12	"
Do. do. year	94.77	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 6th Oct.	1.87	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Oct.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Oct.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat.	6	m 2	55	27	5	6	m 8	55	19	11
		2	43a	25	1		8	37a	17	2
Sun.	7	m 3	49	26	4	7	m 10	12	20	8
		3	36a	23	11		9	27a	18	6
Mon.	8	m 4	52	25	4	8	m 0	9a	20	11
		4	45a	23	2		10	36a	19	7
Tues	9	m 6	17	24	11	9	1	19a	20	6
		6	26a	22	11					
Wed.	10	m 7	42	25	0	10	m 0	27	20	1
		8	0a	23	5		2	15a	19	10
Thur	11	m 8	37	25	3	11	m 1	45	19	11
		8	54a	24	5		2	51a	19	0
Fri	12	m 9	13	25	8	12	m 2	32	19	7
		9	34a	25	4		3	19a	18	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
6 (Saturday)	6h. 31m.	6h. 25m.
7 (Sunday)	6h. 31m.	6h. 24m.
8 (Monday)	6h. 31m.	6h. 24m.
9 (Tuesday)	6h. 31m.	6h. 23m.
10 (Wednesday)	6h. 31m.	6h. 22m.
11 (Thursday)	6h. 31m.	6h. 21m
12 (Friday)	6h. 30m.	6h. 20m.

Phases of the Moon:—	d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	6	3	44.8 a.m.
New Moon	13	8	11.0 a.m.
First Quarter	23	8	7.70 p.m.
Full Moon	30	11	49.2 a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 6th October, 1917, was 29.873 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 6th October 1917, giving data for the preceding 24th hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the north Punjab and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Night temperature is generally in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Night temperature continues in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 1.31in. of rain. Skies are clear and humidity is in defect in Sind, while in Rajputana skies are lightly clouded and humidity is in excess. Day temperature is in defect in Rajputana; night temperature is in excess in upper Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat and local elsewhere; Rajkot has had 1.82in., Bhavnagar-Para 0.30in., Surat and Ahmedabad 0.55in. each, Deesa 0.13in. and Neemuch 1.00in. Skies are moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is generally in defect; night temperature is in excess in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Hoshangabad has had 0.54in., Chanda 0.21in. and Raipur 1.14in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is generally in defect during the day but in excess at night.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been local; Bombay has had 5.02in. and Ratnagiri 0.18in. Skies are heavily clouded in the north Konkan and lightly or moderately clouded in the south Konkan. Day temperature is generally in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in the Bombay Deccan. Malegaon has had 1.60in. and Poona 0.40in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the northern half of the division and lightly or moderately clouded in the southern half. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect.

General Remarks.—The depression from the Bay of Bengal is still outside of the reporting area and is probably moving in a north-westerly direction. Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat and local in the Konkan, Kathiawar, Central India West, the Central Provinces, and the Bombay Deccan. Conditions are slightly unsettled in north-west India.

Local rain is likely in the Konkan, the Central Provinces and Gujarat and some showers in the United Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, Central India West, Kathiawar and Malabar. A few showers may occur in the extreme north.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 6th of October, 1917.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. (5th Oct.)	86.7	67.0	51	..	0	—0.01
Jask	98.4	73.0	21	..	0	—0.06
Muskat	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. (5th Oct.)	97.5	85.6	35	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	96.6	72.2	70	..	18.13	+13.40
Rawalpindi	89.6	63.4	64	0.03	39.68	+17.15
Lahore	91.2	72.4	75	..	26.64	+11.45
Hissar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ambala	91.7	70.1	84	..	40.05	+16.55
Delhi	90.3	73.7	79	..	28.31	+4.78
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	93.4	77.1	71	..	38.94	+14.40
Mainpuri	93.2	74.2	83	..	30.10	+6.33
Jhansi	91.2	75.0	88	..	43.85	+8.74
Cawnpore	90.8	76.2	87	..	45.34	+12.24
Allahabad	88.7	75.7	91	0.01	38.72	+3.60
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	99.3	70.6	36	..	10.28	+8.02
Karachi	85.1	73.8	44	..	4.24	—1.89
Ajmer	86.8	71.2	68	..	42.34	+23.44
Jaipore	90.7	71.1	68	..	46.31	+24.55
Kotah	89.6	75.6	82	..	55.24	+29.09
Mount Abu	76.8	66.2	89	1.31	124.34	+65.45
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.2	73.9	80	..	21.32	+8.01
Dwarka	85.1	78.0	86	..	12.77	—0.92
Veraval	79.4	76.8	93	0.02	26.78	+9.72
Rajkot	90.4	69.8	87	1.82	34.11	+8.54
Bhavnagar Para	87.4	76.3	92	0.30	28.13	+8.36
Surat	86.3	74.3	93	0.55	43.17	+3.44
Ahmedabad	92.7	75.4	89	0.55	40.21	+11.34
Deesa	94.8	72.9	90	0.13	49.76	+26.55
Neemuch	84.7	71.0	86	1.00	55.57	+28.42
Indore	87.8	72.1	89	0.05	39.10	+7.83
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85.5	73.9	85	..	55.89	+4.86
Saugor	86.0	70.8	94	..	50.36	+7.93
Hoshangabad	88.7	78.8	100	0.54	51.91	+5.84
Khandwa	87.0	74.3	89	..	28.59	+0.76
Akola	89.3	72.8	86	..	25.58	—3.27
Amraoti	84.8	73.3	92	0.01	21.77	—7.66
Nagpur	86.8	74.8	83	0.01	46.51	+2.71
Chanda	85.5	74.6	86	0.21	1.66	+3.57
Raipur	84.9	74.6	84	1.14	62.34	+17.71
KONKAN—						
Bombay	77.6	74.4	89	5.02	94.08	+24.70
Ratnagiri	82.5	75.3	76	0.18	106.32	+9.96
Marmugao	84.1	74.5	90	0.02	95.34	+8.79
Karwar	80.6	73.8	86	0.06	124.4	+11.72
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.9	71.5	68	1.60	16.32	—3.34
Ahmednagar	78.9	66.4	75	0.04	20.10	+1.37
Poona	75.4	63.4	76	0.40	17.75	—3.90
Sholapur	83.8	68.2	74	..	19.84	—4.08
Bijapur	85.5	65.5	77	..	20.48	+4.59
Belgaum	76.5	62.7	92	..	35.21	—4.40
Aurangabad	83.1	68.1	81	0.03	33.37	+3.78
Nizamabad (Indur)	83.4	70.3	72	..	58.43	+17.02
Hyderabad	84.6	71.0	68	..	22.26	—2.42
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	85.3	73.1	80	0.08	121.71	+11.70
Calicut	82.8	74.6	86	..	84.66	—5.69
Cochin	85.9	75.7	79	..	78.42	+3.96
Colombo	84.2	73.6	97	..	22.59	+0.61
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.2	78.2	70	..	40.69	+16.55
Bellary	84.5	66.7	71	..	18.81	+7.09
Cuddapah	94.1	73.1	70	..	17.23	—3.43
Madras	89.8	74.6	64	..	24.03	+6.58
Bangalore	77.3	59.5	89	..	22.68	+1.59
Coimbatore	86.3	69.5	55	..	6.25	—0.17
Trichinopoly	91.6	73.0	67	..	20.01	+7.20
Negapatam	93.6	73.6	74	..	10.16	—1.24

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